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PARIS CHAMBER VOTES TO RATIFY U. S. WAR DEBTS

Deputies Authorize President Doumergue to Sign Unconditional Pact

ACTION OPENS WAY FOR FRENCH SENATE

Passed Only After Stiff Fight Now Must Go Before the American Congress

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—After a discussion which, in various forms, has lasted 10 years, the French Parliament has voted for the ratification of the Mellon-Berenger accord for payment of the war debt to the United States and also the Caillaux-Churchill accord which arranges for payments to Great Britain.

This result was obtained after an animated and prolonged discussion in the Chamber of Deputies during a night session. The issue of the contest was somewhat doubtful as shown by the figures.

The victory took place on a motion to consider separately a resolution which intended to link together the German payments to France and French payments to its creditors. The Government view was that such a resolution should have a purely domestic character, and should not be incorporated in any ratification law which alone has an international character. The Opposition view, including a majority of the Finance Commission, was that ratification and reserves should be inextricably united.

Briand in the Saddle

In the absence of Raymond Poincaré, Prime Minister, after a speaking campaign which had extended over days, it was Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, who conducted the proceedings. He proposed what is called a question of confidence. By 301 votes to 276 the Government view prevailed.

Then came a resolution which set forth that the Chamber renews its sentiment of fraternity with the nations which fought with it, but considering that the French economic situation will be gravely troubled by execution of 1926 accords unless Germany fulfills its obligations, declared that charges imposed on the country must be covered exclusively by sums received from Germany.

To this statement, which does not nullify ratification, since it cannot be converted into a diplomatic instrument, the Government did not object. The vote was 282 to 274.

Finally the text of the ratification itself was passed after M. Briand had warned the Chamber that if it was rejected the Government would resign. The law consists of a single article authorizing the President of the Republic to ratify the Washington accord for the consolidation and reimbursement, in 62 years, of the

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Basic Industries in Great Britain Face Wage Crisis

LONDON (AP)—Five conferences of importance to labor and employers alike in the cotton, wool and coal industries, are in progress in England.

In an effort to find a way out of controversy over the wage question in the cotton industry, Sir Horace Wilson, Permanent Secretary, and Isaac Mitchell, of the Ministry of Labor, started a conference with cotton leaders at Manchester.

Premier MacDonald, W. Graham, president of the Board of Trade; Margaret Bondfield, Labor Minister, and Ben Turner, Secretary for Mines, received representatives of the Mining Association of Britain at Downing Street to discuss conditions in the coal industry and possibly the question of hours.

At Blackpool the annual conference of the Miners Federation has been in session. Outstanding issues are the reduction of working hours and negotiations for a National agreement.

In the cotton trade, lock-out notices affecting 500,000 workers become effective on July 29, unless a way out of the impasse is discovered. The employers are firmly holding to their notice of reduction of wages by 12.82 per cent, and the employees are equally firm in refusing to accept the reduction.

The National Wool and Textile Industrial Council met at Bradford to draft a demand by wool trade employers for a reducton in wages, which is expected to be set at 10 per cent of the current rates.

At Blackpool the Miners Federation of Great Britain met to formulate a policy on the working hours of mine workers in the hope of securing repeal of the eight-hour day. The coal industry is strongly fighting any return to the seven-hour day.

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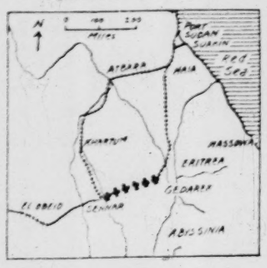
Rail Links Circling Sudan's Cotton Lands



The Line Recently Opened Between Gedaref and Sennar Is Indicated by Cross Marks.

SUDAN RAILWAY OPENS BIG AREA TO DEVELOPMENT

Land Once Useless Due to Lack of Outlets Ready for Various Crops

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The link on the Port Sudan-Kassala railway between Gedaref and Sennar, 144 miles in length, was formally opened by Sir John Maffey, the Governor-General of the Sudan recently. The railway development of the Sudan is thus proceeding apace. From Port Sudan the line runs to Atbara on the Nile and a junction at Haifa leads a branch southward to Kassala.

This latter length of 136 miles has been in operation for some months. At Atbara the line runs north to Cairo and south to Khartum and Sennar and thence westward to the terminus El Obeid. The great dam at Sennar carries the railway line eastward to link up with the Kassala section at Gedaref.

The railway development of the Sudan cotton area means much, for the heavy rainfall and periodic flooding make real roadmaking a difficult task. The dirt track is all right for bullock carts and possible for motors in the dry season but the first rains turn these into a quagmire. Plenty of good cotton land was useless to sow as there was no outlet to rail or sea.

The circle of railway which is now in operation has altered all this. Cattle, cereals, cotton and gum can now be produced with the knowledge that there is an outlet to the markets and the inhabitants of this potentially rich area will reap the benefit. It also makes possible what is known as the Gash Delta cotton scheme. It is estimated altogether that some 20,000 square miles will be opened up for development.

ENGLISH CHILDREN SURVEY PARISHES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Boys and girls from some 200 schools of Northamptonshire have been engaged in a detailed survey of the 305 parishes in which their schools are situated. Every field was covered and information noted as to the surface, whether grass or arable land. The six-inch ordinance maps of 1901 were used as a basis and these were brought up to date and corrected. The maps were checked on the ground, notes made, and the paper work carried out in school.

Farmers were interested and in many cases were glad to help. The completed map has been printed by the Ordnance Survey Office and is to be distributed to all the schools which took part. The area covered amounts to no less than 585,000 acres. The final map is on a scale of one inch to the mile.

RUSSIAN TRADE IN BRITAIN RUNS INTO MILLIONS

'Arcos,' Soviet Concern in London, Did £16,000,000 Business in Past Year

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The All-Russian Cooperative Society, better known as "Arcos," which was the scene of a sensational police raid on May 13, 1927, by order of Sir William Joynson-Hicks, former Home Secretary, is leaving its present cramped modest quarters at 33 Wilson Street for larger and more elaborate offices which have been newly completed in the east wing of Bush House.

Contrary to popular belief, Arcos, which was suspected of disseminating subversive literature, was not padlocked after the raid and business has gone on as usual, apparently increasing in proportions. The Christian Science Monitor representative showed R. P. Avramoff, managing director of Arcos, the newspaper report that the concern's turnover in the past trading year amounted to £16,000,000 and he confirmed the figures. He also made the additional statement that the Centrosoyuh Russian Co-operative Exchange did £4,000,000 of business with England during the same period.

Last year the gross Russian trade with Great Britain, it is said, reached a total of £22,000,000 despite the absence of diplomatic relations and the Arcos management believes this will be increased by £20,000,000 this year judging by the first six months' record.

Arcos in New Quarters

William Skinner, secretary of Bush House, that imposing building and monument to Anglo-American friendship, admitted that negotiations were proceeding for the transference of Arcos Limited from plain plebeian Wilson Street to aristocratic Aldwych. But Arcos had instructed him to make no statement, he said, regarding their plans although "Rops" (Russian Oil Products), subsidiary of Arcos, was already installed in Bush House.

For months the Daily Mail and other newspapers have conducted a crusade against the purchase of Russian petrol, many dealers placarding their pumps with the words, "We don't sell stolen oil," referring to the alleged confiscation of Russian wells by Bolsheviks, but Rops has since entered into a combine with Shell and other respectable companies and all is well in the petrol trade. Four floors at Bush House have been leased by the Russians to accommodate oil, fur and other commercial activities with the option of another five or six floors, with a view of having the entire business under one roof.

Anglo-Russian Relations

The Manchester Guardian, commenting on Arcos' prosperity, says: "The Government, it may be taken for granted, will soon be in a position to tell us how far their exploration of the possibilities of a settlement with Russia has gone while we are waiting for things to happen. There is a popular notion about that Arcos perished on the day Sir William Joynson-Hicks ordered the melodramatic raid which remains one of his unsecure titles to remembrance. It is and always has been a false notion, of course, but there comes today almost the diverting assurance that it is not so. Arcos is not only alive but has become respectable. It is shortly to move into the commercial milieu of Bush House. . . . Obviously, then, the Bush House people have faith in Arcos and evidently are not without confidence in the future of Anglo-Russian relations in a wider political and economic sense. Nevertheless, it is true that Arcos decided to move regardless of what may or may not turn up on the political side."

When shown the foregoing statement by The Christian Science Monitor representative, Mr. Avramoff humorously marked the clipping in red pencil with the words, "All right."

Young Plan to Bolster Reich's Position, Says Reparations Agent

Germans Should Be Able to Remedy Finances and Lower Taxes, Parker Gilbert Reports—Inflation Not Expected to Return

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Young plan promises to enable the Reich's Government to remedy its budgetary condition and lower taxation, and may thus open a way for increased saving which should lead to the formation of much-needed capital, Seymour Parker Gilbert, agent-general, explains in his report to the Reparations Commission just issued.

Financial difficulties of the Reich have been dragging on four or five years, and now have come to a head, he states. The Government has taken steps to improve conditions, and here is where the Young plan may prove helpful, he believes.

"It provides opportunity and incentive, and swells the essential basis for formulation and execution of a constructive financial program; moreover, the reduced annuities provide a certain margin which will be useful in carrying out this program," he writes.

Lower annuities, he continues, will permit creation of a working fund and the covering of the existing deficit in the ordinary budget. What is more, he adds, a reduction of taxation may thus be made possible by the Young plan, leading to the internal formation of much-needed capital.

Opportunity for carrying out the financial program exists under the present conditions in a greater measure than at any time since stabilization of the mark, Mr. Gilbert believes. He is supported in this view by many Germans, among them the Minister of Finances. Its tendency to overspend, of which Mr. Gilbert again complains in his present report, has been one of the main topics in all his recent reports. For

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SMOOT FORESEES MANY CHANGES IN TARIFF BILL

'Invasion' of Foreign Capital Also Predicted If Rates Are Increased

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—As the majority members of the Senate Finance Committee got down to work on the revision of the tariff bill, Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the committee, said he expected to see many of the rates in the House measure changed.

While the Republicans are at work minority members of the committee will be preparing their program for revision when the bill is open to amendment. Henry B. Steagall (D.), Representative from Alabama, issued a statement declaring the worst feature of the House bill to be that surrendering congressional right to control tax legislation to the Chief Executive

Would Retain Taxing Power

On behalf of the Democrats he declared that "the flexible and the valuation provisions of the proposed law virtually give to the President the unrestrained power to fix rates at his own will. There can be no power so dangerous except that to declare war. This view is sustained by the best opinion in Congress, regardless of party lines. I regard this phase of the legislation as overshadowing all others."

An Administration supporter commented that the Democrats are trying to force President Hoover to reply to their charges as they tried without success, during the campaign. However, it is pointed out, that he made his position known on the immigration and farm bills and therefore cannot logically remain silent on the tariff.

The Democrats will also make a fight for a bipartisan tariff commission, contending that the present commission is a partisan one representing high protection views.

The minority party is strong enough with the help of Republican independents and insurgents in the Senate to make a prolonged contest against the bill unless radical concessions from the proposed rates are made by the majority leaders.

Would Avoid Long Struggle

The Republicans are anxious to avoid a long struggle and it is known that the Administration hopes that a vote may be reached in October so that the tariff may be out of the way by the time Congress convenes in regular session.

An interesting development regarding foreign investments in the United States is declared likely if a high tariff wall should result from congressional action. Americans have been investing largely in mills and other business enterprises abroad. Foreign investors are likely to turn the tables, it is said, by putting their money directly into American factories and other lines of business here.

Foreigners have during the last few years been maintaining heavy deposits in American banks and have been investing largely in American securities, according to the records kept by the Department of Commerce. To some extent also they have been establishing industries or acquiring control of American industries.

A high tariff, it is said, would tend to increase the number and extent of manufactures under foreign direction and control in the United States.

BRIAND TO PUSH UNITED EUROPE PLAN AT GENEVA

Proposes Entente, Not Super-State—Seen as Aid, Not Rival, of America

PARIS (AP)—Organization of Europe as a regional, continental entity under the ægis of the League of Nations for the solution of both political and economic problems, is understood to be the project of Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France.

At the League of Nations Assembly in September, M. Briand proposes to explain the broad outlines of his plan, which, however, does not embrace the ambitious idea of forming a new political institution with a parliament and a president.

His much-discussed idea of a "United States of Europe" will partake more of the nature of a political entente with European states meeting at regular periods to study current questions of pressing interest to Europe.

Seen as Help to America

Numerous other statesmen, like Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia, want to build up a prosperous Europe. Far from being directed against the United States, its rôle is conceived as benefiting America because it would open up bigger markets for American goods.

The United States is thought to be mighty in the economic sense because, for one reason, no embarrassing customs barriers divide the 48 states, whereas economic advance in Europe is often gravely retarded by conflicting and vexatious tariff regulations.

The League has already tackled this problem, but more must be done before Europe reaches economic unity. M. Briand is naturally keen on the peace to be derived from frequent consultations among European nations.

Briand Would Crown Work

He wishes to crown his idea of renunciation of war contained in the Kellogg pact and his peace efforts at Locarno and Geneva by constructing an organization within the framework of the League which will still further reduce the possibilities of war in Europe.

The impression prevails in Paris that M. Briand has purposely permitted his scheme to get wide publicity in order to see what reaction the European nations would have to it. His concrete suggestions later will doubless hinge on the reception given to sketches of his idea by Europe and the world in general.

Ocean Compared to Great Lakes as Fortless Border

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The MacDonald-Dawes conversations on naval reductions have made a further advance upon the lines laid down in the American Ambassador's statement of June 18.

The lines were that British, American and other naval experts present their respective "yardsticks," whereby to measure the relative strength of each national fleet, and that statesmen then co-ordinate these standards into one agreed scale to enable proportionate reductions to take place all around.

Mr. MacDonald now hopes to announce at the Geneva meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in September a further step in the resumption of discussions on the reduction of armaments generally.

James L. Garvin says in the Observer: "The two principal 'yardsticks' are nearly ready to be laid together. Beyond mutual reduction of tonnages and adjustment of ship types lies the happy prospect of making the Atlantic an 'undefended frontier' between Britain and America just like the Great Lakes between the United States and Canada. If we are wise and bold and far-sighted, Jamaica and the Bermudas will cease to be armed stations in transatlantic water. These Anglo-American negotiations behind the scenes are epoch-making."

FASCISTS MAKE DUCE'S POLICIES INTO 241 LAWS

No Official Opposition Developed in Parliament, Says Observer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The first session of the 100 per cent Fascist Chamber, adjourned for the summer recess, has been an uneventful one.

With the exception of the approval of the Lateran accords and of the four bills supplementary to the Concordat with the Vatican, including that for the free exercise of religious worship as recognized by the state, no other important measure has been submitted to Parliament during its six weeks' session.

The legislation accomplished, however, was by no means negligible. In addition to the discussion and approval of the budgets of each governmental department and of the estimates for the next financial year, the Chamber converted into law 241 bills and approved the new standing orders of the first Fascist Parliament.

Speaker First Task

The first task of the new Chamber was the election of a Speaker. Giovanni Giuriati, former Minister of Public Works, was chosen to fill the high office. In addressing the Chamber for the first time, the Speaker emphasized the Fascist character of the new Parliament. He added that, while his predecessors had always assured the House that they would forget their party origin and exercise impartiality, that he would remember that he was a Fascist. He said he hoped that it would not be necessary to remind the deputies that they, too, were Fascists.

Several innovations were introduced in the standing orders of the Chamber of Deputies, made necessary by the absence of opposition groups, and by the consequent totalitarian character of the Corporative Chamber. There being no official opposition in Parliament, time formerly given in the debates to Opposition speakers has been abolished, and the number of speakers on each measure reduced. Again, the Chamber has renounced its former privilege of electing the various parliamentary commissions and committees, and the Speaker has been delegated to nominate these commissions, which are smaller in size. Moreover, the Chamber cannot discuss or vote on any matter which does not figure in the agenda, except on the proposal of the Prime Minister and with the approval of the Chamber.

Hold Night Sessions

Another striking change is the decision to hold only night sittings. The sittings now begin at 9 p. m. and continue until midnight and even later. Signor Mussolini and other members of the Government are thus able to attend the meeting of both the Chamber and of the Senate (these last are held in the afternoon) as well as perform departmental duties.

The deputies, however, do not seem to have liked the change very much, and have shown signs of impatience when the sitting dragged long into the night.

No change has yet been made in the method of voting, which still is by secret ballot. As all the 400 deputies are supposed to be 100 per cent Fascists, one would expect that all the Government's measures would be unanimously approved. This, however, has not been the case. Almost every measure passed during this first session has received two hostile votes, and there has been considerable speculation to discover the names of the two "black sheep."

AMERICAN TALKIES CEASE IN GERMANY

BERLIN (AP)—American sound films have disappeared from German motion picture theaters, probably for one to two years, through a court decision granting a permanent injunction against the use of Western Electric reproducing apparatus and favoring the so-called United European Front Tone Film Business and Klang Film-Tobis combine

The Americans took prompt action after the court's decision Saturday by sending mechanics to cut off Western Electric apparatus in all theaters where it was being used, thus forcing the return of box office money for the crowded week-end performances. Violation of an injunction is a criminal offense in Germany.

Lions on New $2 Bill Now Guard Old Home

By the Associated Press

Charlottesville, Va.

THE present location of the "Levy Lions," shown in the old picture of Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, at Charlottesville, Va., stamped on the new $2 bills, is revealed by Mrs. Mark Henderson, who said she bought the lions from the Thomas Jefferson Foundation where the organization began the restoration of Monticello.

Mrs. Henderson gave the sculptured lions to her sister, Mrs. John W. Thomas, and they mark the entrance to her home, near Nashville, Tenn. The stone ornaments were imported from Europe about 25 years ago by the late Jefferson H. Levy, then owner of the mountain mansion.

ENVOYS FLOCK TO CAPITAL TO FLOAT TREATY

Kellogg to Attend Ceremony July 24—He Approves Stimson's Action

WASHINGTON (AP)—Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, declared that the antiwar treaty which bears his name will have a moral effect in preventing a war between China and Russia, both signatories of the pact.

The former Secretary expressed the view that both nations recognize the treaty as morally binding, even though it does not become effective until Japan's deposition of her ratification with the State Department, July 24.

He said that Colonel Stimson's admonition to the two countries to recognize their responsibilities under the treaty was "entirely proper."

Mr. Kellogg has arrived in Washington to attend the ceremony at the White House on July 24 which will place in effect the anti-war treaty. He conferred with Colonel Stimson during the day.

The belief that all of the 66 nations invited to adhere to the anti-war treaty eventually will sign and ratify the pact was expressed by Mr. Kellogg. Up to the present 64 nations have ratified, or signified their intention to ratify it, and only Argentina and Brazil have taken no action.

The ceremony will call for the return to Washington of nearly all ambassadors and ministers of the signatory nations who have been taking their vacations. In summer resorts in different sections of the United States, Senor Padilla, Spanish Ambassador, who is now touring California, will be the only head of a mission unable to attend the ceremony, except some who have returned to their native countries for the summer.

Cosgrave Opens First Sluice in Shannon Scheme

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Opening of the first sluice in the River Shannon electricity scheme by President Cosgrave, at O'Brien's Bridge, Limerick, on July 22, is regarded as the consummation of work calculated to give the Irish Free State a new status in the world.

The stream is only gradually to fill its new channel, and electricity is not to be supplied until toward the end of the year; but the main difficulties have been surmounted and the Free State Government is able to feel that its enterprise has not been in vain. Hitherto southern Ireland has been purely agricultural. It can now look forward to being industrial as well, and thus retain the population it has lost whenever crops have failed. The Manchester Guardian says:

"The Shannon power scheme means that at last Ireland can offer the farmer or farm laborer who leaves the land something other than a ticket to Philadelphia. It is not yet the beginning of industrialization; it is the beginning of a possibility of industry, and it rests with Ireland to make use of that possibility."

CHINA TO REFER CASE TO LEAGUE, TOKYO AFFIRMS

Chinese Decision to Seek Arbitration of Dispute With Russia Reported

MANIFESTO CHARGES SOVIET WITH PLOTTING

Governor of Manchuria Reports Attack by Russian Troops on Suifen River

The Nanking Government has decided to appeal to the League of Nations for settlement of its dispute with Russia, according to Japanese press dispatches from Nanking.

Meanwhile Nanking has issued a manifesto explaining its action in seizing the Chinese Eastern Railway, charging Russian officials on the railway, and in business concerns, with secretly plotting against China.

Reports of a Russian attack on the Suifen River and of airplane demonstrations at Pogranichnaya come from Manchuria.

Action reported in Manchuria is said to be due to the fact that news of peace move by America, France and Britain had not reached the front.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Japanese press dispatches from Nanking declare that the Nationalist Government had decided to appeal to the League of Nations for settlement of its controversy with Soviet Russia, growing out of its seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria.

It was stated also the Ministry of Foreign Affairs telegraphed Chinese ministers resident in countries signatory to the League of Nations Covenant instructing them to inform the governments to which they are accredited of "Russia's unlawful attitude."

The appeal is to be made in the event Russia "takes positive action in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway," the dispatch said.

Geneva Sees Need of Linking Covenant With Kellogg Treaty

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The fact that the United States, Britain, Japan, France and Germany are all acting together to maintain peace in the Far East, strengthens the confidence here that Sino-Russian differences will be adjusted without war. Moreover, news from Japan denying all knowledge of frontier clashes in Northern Manchuria has gone far to remove the apprehension felt during the week-end.

It is hoped that the Nanking Government will now accept the original Russian proposal for a conference and will not insist on conditions which would prejudice arbitral proceedings. If both sides are now more reasonable this is attributed to the prompt action of the United States in drawing the attention of China and Russia to their obligations under the Kellogg pact to settle their difference by peaceable means.

The implications which may result from Washington's intervention are of great interest to the League. For this is the first time that the value of the pact has been put to a practical test, and, so far as can be judged, it has stood that test remarkably well. At the same time it is realized, even by the most enthusiastic admirers of the Kellogg pact, that the Covenant of the League alone provided the machinery for dealing with violation of the pact. Hence the question whether the time has not arrived when some step should be taken which would give the Kellogg pact the spearhead it is held to need, by instituting the system of arbitration to which its signatories must have recourse before going to war.

This, it is thought here, might be done by bringing the pact into more intimate relationship with the Covenant of the League and the arbitral and judicial machinery by which the Council is enabled to enforce delay on the disputants.

Chinese Manifesto Alleges Secret Plotting by Russia

By the Associated Press

SHANGHAI—A manifesto issued by the Chinese Nationalist Government declares that, in view of Communist propaganda undermining the Government, it therefore had been constrained to adopt measures of self-defense with regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The manifesto was drawn up July 20, signed by the presidents of the five Yuans. It declared that the Soviet Government, disregarding the consequences, had adopted warlike preparations, thereby violating the purpose of the anti-war pact to which it was signatory.

It declared that the responsibility for the disturbance of world peace therefore must rest upon the Soviet Government. The manifesto concluded with an invitation to the world to give its attention to evidence of the Soviet Government's propaganda, which it said was subversive to Chinese national interests. The manifesto asserted that by interrupting traffic on the Trans-Siberian Railway the Soviet Government actually had caused interruption of international communication.

Text of Manifesto

The manifesto, addressed to all foreign governments by the Foreign Ministry, said, in part:

"In 1919 and 1920 the new Russian Government repeatedly published declarations of friendliness toward the Chinese people and their Government, which the latter, in accordance with their principle of universal

Impassable Jungle Regions Bridged by Radio-Aided Mexican Air Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Constant radio contact between the air and the ground is now established in the services of the Mexican Aviation Company, which operates between Mexico City and Brownsville and Vera Cruz and Merida, Yucatan, and is bridging impassable jungle regions.

By reports sent out of the air and off the ground, ships are advised of the condition of landing fields, and the central office at Tampico has a continuous picture of meteorological conditions for the guidance of its pilots.

The Mexican Aviation Company, now a unit of the Aviation Corporation of the Americas, is the outgrowth of a private venture started seven years ago in Tampico for the delivery of pay rolls to isolated oil fields. Today it is a link in the great pan-American system, and has a fleet of 18 ships.

Air lines operate between Brownsville, Texas, and Tampico, Tuxpan and Mexico City. From Vera Cruz they go to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and to the Guatemalan border, and also to the hitherto isolated coast of Tabasco and Campeche, putting the peninsula of Yucatan within easy reach of the Mexican mainland for the first time.

The Yucatecans in their isolation have always been the Catalonians of Mexico, and have opposing political union with a country they accused of neglect.

Mail will soon go from Brownsville to Guatemala City in from 10 to 12 hours, and Salvador and Nicaragua will be linked up on the Pacific side.

A branch line is about to operate between Merida, Yucatan, and the Island of Cozumel, passing over parts of Quintana Roo that have not been safe to cross by land because of hostile Maya tribes that have never submitted to any government but their own.

In the United States or Europe, aircraft only supplement railroad and automobile communication, merely speeding up an already well established and highly comfortable system. In most cases in Latin America, on the contrary, they fly over regions to which access was almost impossible before.

Railroad travel over narrow-gauge lines in the tropics is slow and hot, and horse or mule-back over trails venturesome. Air transportation in Mexico and other parts of Latin America has leaped over centuries, taking the place of roads and railroads not yet built.

Glider Rides Thunderstorm Currents to Set Distance and Altitude Records

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A world's record for long distance flight with an airplane without an engine was established by Robert Kronfield, who flew 150 kilometers (about 93 miles), starting from Wasserkuppe—on the summit of the Rhön Mountains—and landing 20 kilometers (about 13 miles) from the town of Gera, Germany. During his flight he crossed the Thuringian Mountains at a height of about 3000 meters (9842 feet).

The remarkable feature of this flight was that he used most of the way the vertical air currents produced by a thunderstorm cloud. To use the expression in current German glider circles, he "hung himself to the clouds" and followed them across the country, thus giving the first definite proof of the utility of such clouds for long-distance flying. After the start, he rapidly gained a height of 1000 meters (3937 feet) over the starting point, which also is a new record. This flight took place in the course of the tenth gliders' contest in the Rhön Mountains, which is in progress.

Outer Mongolia Sides With Russia in Dispute With Chinese Republic

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The vast, sparsely populated territory called Outer Mongolia which, while nominally inside the Chinese frontier, has many years maintained the closest diplomatic and commercial relations with Moscow, has definitely sided with Russia in the present Soviet-Chinese imbroglio.

It is reported from the Mongolian capital Ulianbator, formerly Urga, that a mass meeting adopted a resolution expressing readiness to defend the toilers of Mongolia and the Soviet Union, while the organ of the People's Revolutionary Party, which is the governing authority in Mongolia, says, "The fate of Mongolia is connected with the fate of the Soviet Union, and our country and the Soviet Union must be ready to repel the aggressive policy of the Chinese usurpers."

The Chinese have occasionally expressed the intention to reassure their sovereignty over Mongolia, and M. Bukhartzev, writing to the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda, expresses the following apprehensions in this connection: "Doubtless new provocations of imperialism on our eastern frontiers will follow in the near future after the seizure of the Chinese Eastern railroad. It cannot be doubted that Japanese imperialism will again strengthen its provocative activity in the Mongolian people's republic. President Chiang Kai-shek and the Japanese imperialists continually attempt to influence the course of events in Mongolia through their agents."

NEW AIR LINE LINKS CHILE WITH EUROPE

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The second lap of the air-mail service connecting Chile with Europe was inaugurated July 20 by the departure for Brazil of the mail plane operated by the Compagnie Generale Aeropostale.

Stops will be made at Rio de Janeiro and Natal. The Compagnie Generale Aeropostale operates a combined airplane-express steamer mail service between Paris and Buenos Aires.

brotherhood and peace, readily accepted with an open heart.

"Hence the Sino-Russian agreement of 1924 (which among other things regulated operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria) was signed. Since then our Government and people have never failed to treat the Russian Government and people with reciprocity and in a spirit of mutual assistance.

"However, in the course of 1927, there were repeatedly discovered throughout China Communist propaganda schemes planned and directed by the Soviet Embassy and Soviet Consulates and various other Soviet commercial organizations where Communists were hiding themselves and secretly plotting against the Chinese Government and for the destruction of Chinese society.

Steps Against Communists

"For this reason the Chinese Government was constrained to withdraw its recognition of Soviet diplomatic and consular representatives in China and to suspend various commercial organizations of the Soviet Union in order to prevent a sudden uprising of Communists and in the hope that Soviet Russia would awake to its misdoings and return to proper diplomatic relations with China.

"This was why, for the past few years, the Chinese Government has tolerated and permitted those Soviet diplomatic and consular officials and other commercial functionaries who have surreptitiously remained in North China, to maintain their useful functions.

"Suddenly, however, on May 27, Communist leaders in Manchuria held a meeting at the Soviet consulate in Harbin for the purpose of spreading the program of communism of the Third International. In a raid on the consulate by authorities of the northeastern provinces, documents relative to secret plottings for destruction of the unification of China, organization of an assassination corps for Nanking, Manchuria and other important centers, as well as the organization of a secret army for the destruction of the Chinese Eastern Railway, were seized with other Red propaganda designed to prolong internal strife in China.

Railway Officials Involved

"Most of the culprits arrested were important members of the staffs of the Chinese Eastern Railway workers, the Soviet Merchant Marine, the Soviet Far Eastern Petroleum Syndicate and other Soviet commercial organizations in the Far East.

"To exterminate the source of trouble, the local Manchurian authorities, with a view to maintaining peace and order, were forced to take appropriate steps concerning the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway and to seal the above-mentioned Soviet organizations. Such remedial methods of dealing with the situation were within the realm of necessity, because the Chinese Government and people, with their tradition for peace, would never overreach themselves unless forced to do so.

"Unfortunately the Government of the Soviet Union failed to awake to its mistakes and suddenly, on July 13, presented conditions contrary to the facts of the case, at the same time demanding a reply within a specified time limit.

Soviets "Ignore Facts"

"The Chinese Government, in accordance with its traditional policy of forbearance, sent an appropriate reply, based on the facts of the case and expressing the hope that various questions outstanding between China and Soviet Russia would be amicably settled by peaceful negotiations.

"A second note from the Soviet Government again ignores the facts of the case and further purposely complicates this situation by announcing:

"Firstly, withdrawal of Soviet diplomatic, consular and other commercial representatives from China;

"Secondly, recall of all Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway;

"Thirdly, suspension of railway communications between Russia, and,

"Fourthly, recall of all Chinese diplomatic and consular officials.

"The entire text of the communication contains nothing but empty phrases designed to mislead the whole world, no reference being made to China's proposal to dispatch representatives for peaceful negotiations on various issues as outlined in the National Government reply on July 16.

"This is sufficient proof of the customary evasion of Soviet Russia in its international dealings as well as in its aggressive aspirations toward China. The Soviet Government's violation of the agreement is thus completely exposed."

Vacation Time Delays Decision by Japanese

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The Government has been officially informed that Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, has sent a word of advice to Russia, via France. The Foreign Office heads have been in conference. It is authoritatively learned that Japan is unwilling to act as mediator or arbitrator, but might be willing to take steps similar to Colonel Stimson's, which might bring about a conference between China and Russia.

The press shows a tendency to call Colonel Stimson's action unwarranted, saying it is just as if Japan, France or England had intervened to settle the Tacna-Arica dispute, but the editorial tone is restrained.

The Premier now is on a pilgrimage to the shrine of the great Sun Goddess, which in Japanese eyes is just as important as any affair of state. Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister, has been reporting the situation to the Emperor at his seaside villa. Hence the wheels of Government are temporarily blocked.

It is unquestionable that Japan neither desires a Sino-Russian war nor believes it likely, and will do anything possible to prevent it, provided such action does not involve Japan disastrously.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Nanking Wires Peace Intentions to Envoys

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Prospects of a peace-powers to apply the Kellogg pact as a solvent of this menacing situation.

With the Soviets' expressed intention not to engage in military action and Nanking's expressed pacific attitude, the ground is cleared for utilization of the machinery of the Kellogg pact or the League of Nations to settle the dispute.

The Nanking State Council met July 21 and decided that the National Government entertains no intention to enter into armed conflict with Russia, declaring the present military measures to be merely self-defense. The Foreign Ministry accordingly telegraphed to ministers abroad acquainting them with the Government's willingness to enter into negotiations with Russia and to effect an amicable settlement, and its willingness to submit the matter to the League of Nations as well as to other powers signatories of the Kellogg pact.

Reports from the north indicate little activity along the frontier, although communications are severed and there is some concern around Manchuria. It is reported that 80 foreign passengers, including some Shanghai people, are stranded at Harbin owing to cessation of the railway, but it is pointed out that rail communication with Europe can be maintained via Vladivostok.

The Harbin consular body is reported to be negotiating with the ful settlement of the Sino-Russian dispute are growing considerably brighter as a result of efforts of the Chinese authorities to restore the train service to Europe, which is so vital to Far Eastern countries.

Soviet officials have already withdrawn into Russian territory, but the Chinese are finding the situation difficult following action by Soviet Russian employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who are resigning en masse, carrying out their own Government's warning to withdraw from Russian territory. Japanese reports estimate the number at upwards of 1000 employees whose withdrawal is likely seriously to interfere with railway communication, and the Chinese are adopting measures to meet the emergency.

Stimson Made Peace Move, Acting on Own Initiative

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The action which the Secretary of State has taken toward bringing peace in Manchuria is now shown to have been made on Colonel Stimson's own initiative.

Although France, Britain and the United States are now associated in the move for peace, the course of discussion is still decidedly difficult. It appears that the Chinese Nationalists are strongly desirous of keeping the Chinese Eastern Railway in their possession. The move to oust the Russians precipitated the crisis, and behind lies the larger question of control of Manchuria, as between the three powers, China, Russia and Japan. It is indicated that China desires to see this key strategic instrument firmly in its hands before conciliation proceedings begin.

Secondly, Japan is represented in diplomatic circles as feeling somewhat sensitive over the course of Colonel Stimson's procedure. Japan is said to feel that it is primarily concerned in Manchurian affairs—more so, indeed, than any powers outside the actual disputants.

The Japanese response to Washington is expected shortly.

Thirdly, the situation is affected by the obvious intention of Soviet Russia to use the present controversy as a means of advancing its claims for American recognition.

Colonel Stimson's first step, it is learned, was to confer with Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister at Washington. The second step was to get into touch with Russia through the good offices of the French Government and specifically through Paul Claudel, the French Ambassador. So far, it is learned, the Soviet response is more satisfactory than the Chinese, and sympathizers with Russia are not losing sight of that fact.

At the State Department Colonel Stimson indicated that he was optimistic over the situation.

It is learned that Colonel Stimson based his entire action in intervening upon the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, his consultation of the 1921 four-power treaty being only incidental to this. The Kellogg pact, it was pointed out, rests for its authority on moral support. Colonel Stimson regards the formation of an intelligent public opinion as the real reliance in the present crisis.

Soviet Attack Reported

PEIPING, China (AP)—Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, reported to the Nationalist Government at Nanking that Soviet forces opened an attack on the Chinese along the Suifen River on the eastern border of Manchuria at 8 a. m. July 21.

Chang said the Chinese troops remained on the defensive. Russian troops, he said, were equipped with poison gas and 32 field guns.

Associated Press dispatches from Pogranichnaya mentioned no battle, but said the populace there was alarmed because of repeated demonstrations by four Soviet airplanes above the city. Chinese fired on the planes, but scored no hits. The same dispatch said Vladivostok was cut off completely by rail, even the Amur Railway being blocked by what the officials described as "floods" along the river by the same name.

An appeal of President Chiang Kai-shek, who is also generalissimo of the Chinese armies, to the commanding officers and soldiery, was published here. Chiang called on the armies to rise against "Red Imperialism" and uphold the sovereign rights of China.

Movements at Manchuli

TOKYO (AP)—Rengo dispatches from Manchuli, on the western end of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria, said that Soviet cavalry had appeared within half a mile of Manchuli.

Official reports said Japanese residents in Pograntchnaya and Manchuli were withdrawing to Harbin and Tsitsihar after consular warnings.

Official sources also reported that White Russian Cossacks, estimated at 2000, were forming a "self-defense corps" in the Manchuli district.

It was doubted if the effects of the invocation of the Kellogg Pact by Colonel Stimson and Aristide Briand had yet been felt at the frontier, because of the slowness of communication.

Nanking Note Reported

NANKING (AP)—The Nationalist Foreign Office is reported to have sent another note to Soviet Russia reiterating the desire of the Chinese Government for settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute by peaceful negotiation.

It also was reported that the Nationalist Government sent separate notes to the signatories of the Kellogg renunciation of war pact stating that China had no intention of starting war with Russia, but wished merely to defend her rights.

Railway Officials Return

MOSCOW (AP)—M. Yemshanoff, Russian manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and a party of employees who were expelled from Manchuria by Chinese officials, have arrived in Moscow. A large crowd of citizens and Government and trade-union officials accorded the party an enthusiastic reception.

Equity Goes to Court to Test Its Contracts

LOS ANGELES—The Actors' Equity Association has entered a test case in the Superior Court to determine whether members of the organization may enter into motion picture acting contracts without the sanction of the association. The suit names as defendants Tully Marshall, actor, and Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., producers.

Mr. Marshall, a member of Equity, is said to have entered into agreement to act in a cast that was not 100 per cent Equity, an action contrary to the position taken by the actor's organization on June 5 to supplant the employment now in force with a contract drawn by Equity. Tully Marshall is one of 10 Equity members who have now been suspended, because of alleged violation of Equity rules.

MOVE AGAINST WOMEN BOOTLEGGERS GOES ON

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Federal prohibition raiders invaded an unannounced section of Arkansas July 20 to further the war against women bootleggers launched by S. M. Gurley, deputy prohibition administrator for the western section of the State. Nineteen women already have been arrested since Mr. Gurley inaugurated his campaign.

Magistrate G. W. Ragland said to two women arraigned before him: "I'm tired of women appearing before me and begging for mercy simply because they are women," he said. "From now on I'm going to treat them as men."

HOYT'S FLIGHT ENDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

EDMONTON, Alta. (AP)—Capt. Ross G. Hoyt's attempted flight from New York to Nome, Alaska, and return, has ended in a crash near Valemount, B. C. He was on his way here from White Horse, Yukon, on the third leg of his homeward trip. His Curtis-Hawk pursuit plane was wrecked.

Capt. Hoyt had been expected to arrive back at Mitchel Field, N. Y., July 22, if he maintained his pace. He had battled wind and rain three days and had covered nearly 6000 miles. The plane, damaged beyond repair, will be shipped to Mitchel Field.

GIANT BIPLANE TAKES UP 22 IN TRIAL FLIGHT

'The Condor' Has Water-Cooled Engines and 91-Foot Wing Spread

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—A new giant of the air, built by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company for transcontinental passenger service, has been given its first public demonstration here.

The big 18-passenger biplane, named The Condor, is a departure from other large transport planes now in use in that it has only two engines instead of the usual three. The plane will take off and fly with only one of the 635-horsepower water-cooled engines in operation.

The use of water-cooled engines in a transport plane also is a departure. Other multi-motored planes flying the mail and passenger routes of the country are powered with radial air-cooled engines.

Twenty passengers and two pilots were carried on the demonstration flight. The "Condor" took off easily and maneuvered gracefully in the air. Its landing speed of 49 miles an hour is remarkably low for a plane so large.

With a wing spread of 91 feet and a surface area of 1512 square feet, the "Condor" is one of the largest passenger transports in America. It weighs 17,387 pounds fully loaded.

The plane was developed from the "Condor" bombing plane built by the Curtiss Company for the army.

Passengers are seated three abreast in the cabin, which is unusually free from engine roar. Conversation with persons in adjoining seats may be carried on in an ordinary tone. The pilots sit in the nose of the fuselage with an unobstructed view ahead.

Engines of the plane are mounted in nacelles on the lower wing on either side of the fuselage. In each nacelle is a gasoline tank and behind that a compartment in which all baggage is carried.

The plane has a high speed of 189 miles an hour and cruises at 116 miles an hour.

Paris Chamber Votes to Ratify War Debt

(Continued from Page 1)

debt contracted by France toward the United States. It was by 300 votes against 292 that ratification was carried, a majority of only eight.

Practically the identical text applying to the London accord was thereupon adopted by a show of hands.

Such are the simple facts of this historic nocturnal debate on which depended the solution of the most vexatious problem that France has faced since the World War. Parties were divided and it was only the extraordinary effort put forth by M. Poincaré which secured victory for financial rectitude.

There was strong feeling, which found expression in every party, that the debts were incurred in a common cause and that France should not be forced to pay except in so far as it is paid by Germany.

M. Briand in a powerful speech pointed out that, if America had remained neutral, nobody would have thought of refusing to pay the debts. It is surely a poor argument, he said, to claim that because America sent 2,000,000 soldiers it should therefore renounce its credits on France; it had never been suggested when France borrowed money that it would only pay if it won, and could recover from Germany. M. Briand expressed his regret that the signature of France should be called into question.

The ratification bills go to the French Senate July 22, and are expected to be voted on and passed without difficulty within the succeeding 48 hours. It is regarded as formality, and to all intents and purposes the debts accords may be taken to be ratified.

Congress May Add War Debt to Special Session

WASHINGTON (AP)—The French war debt settlement with the United States, which was approved early July 21 after a stiff fight by the Chamber of Deputies, must run the gantlet of the American Congress if it is accepted by the French Senate, as confidently expected.

Gratified by the French action after three years of waiting, administration leaders are figuring on adding the debt agreement to the program of the extra session and taking it up in the House after it reconvenes in September.

Chairman Smoot of the Senate Finance Committee announced that he favored immediate consideration of the settlement, which is the last of the agreements for America's war debts to be outstanding. However, he will wait for the House to act first, and the House does not reconvene until Sept. 23.

The House ratified the $4,025,000,000 settlement two years ago, but the Senate declined to consider it until France had acted. Meanwhile, a new House has been elected and the agreement negotiated three years ago by the American and French Debt Commissions, headed by Secretary Mellon and former Ambassador Berenger, respectively, must now go through the House again.

President Hoover is expected to authorize a postponement to France of its $400,000,000 war supplies debt, which matures on Aug. 1, as soon as final ratification of the Mellon-Berenger agreement is made by France.

The Mellon-Berenger agreement made provision for settlement of this debt by France to America, together with its regular war debt. Congress adopted a resolution in the closing days of the session authorizing a postponement on the condition that France first ratified its general debt settlement.

Senator Smoot does not anticipate much difficulty in winning Congressional ratification of the French settlement, although there is some determined opposition to the pact on the ground that it does not provide adequate payments to this country.

The Mellon-Berenger agreement is similar to the settlements made by America with her other debtors, allowing payments to be spread over a period of 62 years.

Greece Asks Larger Quota

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — A memorandum respecting reparations delivered to the Foreign Office in London requests augmentation of Greece's quota in such amount as to cover all her war debts and to leave a balance like that of all other countries to liquidate war damages. The memorandum recognizes sums adjudged to Greece by the mixed Greco-German arbitration court, and of award for damages caused by Bulgarians.

WEST POINT GETS TWO CIVIL WAR PORTRAITS

MIAMI, Ariz. (AP)—Steel engravings of Nathaniel Lyon and William B. Franklin, Union generals, whose likenesses have been sought by West Point authorities, have been made available to them by Leslie E. Gregory, a newspaperman.

Publication of an appeal from Maj.-Gen. William R. Smith, superintendent of the military academy, led to a search that revealed in Mr. Gregory's library two of eight likenesses needed for reproduction in oil in West Point Memorial Hall. The engravings are in a book of several volumes written during the war.

'Inns for Youth' Help Dutch Young Folk to Enjoy Pedestrian and Cycling Tours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The institution of the "jeugdherbergen," the so-called "inns for youth," is rapidly growing in Holland. After preliminary experiments in 1928, the first official inns for youth, affiliated to the Headquarters of Youth Inns, have opened their doors to the young walking and cycling tourists at home and from abroad.

The institution itself originated in Germany, where they total some 2500, and one may find them, too, in Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Scandinavia. The purpose is to provide "inns" where young people, without any distinction as to religion, social rank or station, may find, as cheaply as possible, lodgings and meals. Every "inn" is placed under the supervision of a carefully chosen married couple, who are fully qualified to undertake the responsibility, and who are called the "inn-parents."

Thus the youth, even those young people who have only very little money to spend, may enjoy the grand delights of walking or cycling tours, and so learn to know and appreciate better their own country and later also foreign countries. Foreign youth-groups are also welcomed, just in the same way as the Dutch young people are welcomed in the foreign "inns."

The Dutch Center of Youth-inns is a part of the Dutch Institution of Youth Leaders, of which Dr. C. P. Gunning, rector of the Amsterdam Lyceum, is president.

HOPES TO LAND IN JAPAN

TOKYO (AP)—Application from the Tacoma, Wash., Chamber of Commerce for permission for Lieut. Harold Bromley, American airman, to fly over, or land on, Japanese territory, has been received by the American Embassy in Tokyo and forwarded to the Japanese Department of Communications.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. "A real man is an unchanging entity."—E. E. Free, Ph. D., in the Century Magazine for July.
2. 188.
3. 45 minutes.
4. One cubic mile, or three inches off 13,000,000 acres.
5. Pipeless furnace with one outlet.

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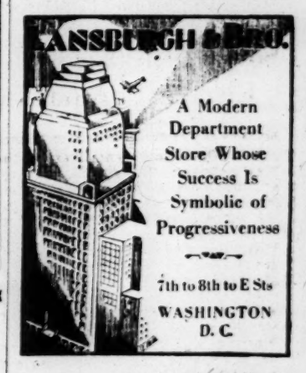

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END TO FLORIDA FRUIT FLY SEEN IN NEAR FUTURE

Report Says Its Ravages Can Be Halted and Pest Be Exterminated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—There is every prospect that the ravages of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida can be halted and that the pest may be exterminated. The committee appointed to study the situation in the great citrus region of the State whose success is essential to the economic welfare, found that most effective work has already been accomplished and that with the expansion of the present program the situation can be kept well in hand.

In its report to the Secretary of Agriculture the committee expressed the opinion that a system of certification should be established permitting the entry of susceptible fruits and vegetables into interstate commerce. Experiments show that a system of processing the whole fruit may be devised which is economically feasible and which will insure freedom from the fly.

Under such procedure, it is stated, reimbursement to growers from the national treasury is not required; a sound economic background for the industry is restored, and the full cooperation of growers and citizens of the State is maintained.

In regard to the progress made toward eradication, the committee reports that "centers of infestation have been so thoroughly cleaned, and sources of infestation removed, that in the infested zone it is difficult to find any of the stages of the Mediterranean fruit fly. At the beginning of the campaign flies were numerous, easily found, and existed in great numbers at points of infestation. Measurement of progress is difficult, but the committee has been impressed with the rapidity of the clean-up work. Upon every side there is found evidence of increasing efficiency, and conviction upon the part of those in charge that they are making progress.

"Representatives of organizations, citizens, joint committee of the Florida Legislature and the Plant Quarantine Board as well as members of the staff of the federal and state organization co-operating in this work were examined by the committee. We were impressed by the solidarity of purpose.

"No intimation was apparent of lack of confidence in a program of extermination. Desire was expressed to bring about eradication and willingness to continue the work until brought to a successful conclusion was evidenced by every individual or organization represented."

Soviet Still Needs Electric Equipment

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Representatives of the Westinghouse Electrical Company, accompanying a delegation of American business men, recently visited the office of the Soviet Electrical Trust, where Assistant Director U. N. Flaxerman told them that the Soviet needs electrical equipment not completely supplied through a $26,000,000 credit agreement, concluded last year with the General Electric Company. Mr. Flaxerman suggested that the Westinghouse Company might carry on business with Russia in several ways through simply selling equipment and by undertaking a contract to build electrical stations on a concession basis, or by providing technical aid and advice for building stations where previously it supplied equipment.

The American delegation has left for Leningrad, and on its return after two days will then start on a tour of the Volga to inspect some important industrial centers of southern and southeastern Russia.

American Jurists See London Courts

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The American Bar Association party, including 50 judges and attorneys from the middle West, arrived here on the Lord Chancellor's invitation to study the British legal profession and court procedure.

They have visited the Royal Law Courts, and an extensive program of lectures and addresses has been arranged. On Sunday they went to Runnymede to see the meadow where King John sealed Magna Charta. On Saturday they were at Middle Temple, where Judge Gregory welcomed them on behalf of the British faculty of law. Later they will proceed to the Continent.

Among others in the party are Truman S. Stevens, chief justice of Iowa; E. E. Good, justice of the Supreme Court of Nebraska; Ray E. Stevens, justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin; Robert E. Heffner, justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma; James Brown, judge of the Supreme Court of South Dakota; S. M. Ladd, justice of the Iowa Supreme Court; H. H. Carter, judge of the Iowa District Court; E. B. Perry, judge of the Nebraska District Court; O. J. Henderson, judge of the Iowa District Court; W. P. Launtz and E. C. Bland, justices of the Missouri court appeals.

Cuba Plans National Sugar-Selling Agency

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—President Gerardo Machado plans to take the necessary steps for establishing a single selling agency to dispose of next year's sugar output, Col. Jose M. Tarafa, president of the National Sugar Defense Commission has announced.

Sugar stocks on the island on July 31 on which no bona fide selling orders have been executed will also be handled by the agency, which will be known as the "Co-operative Exportation Agency." On June 29 there were 2,189,614 tons of sugar on hand in Cuba, which is taken to indicate that there will be well over 1,000,000 tons in stock July 31.

Colonel Tarafa pointed out that of the 3,250,000 tons already sold this year practically all was disposed of at a price either entailing a loss for Cuban producers or at actual cost of production.

BULGARIAN MINISTER TO SEE BRIAND AGAIN

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Athanas Bouroff, now in Paris, has been instructed by the Ministerial Council here to hold another conference with Aristide Briand concerning the Bulgaro-Jugoslav relations.

Political circles here anticipate that on Bouroff's return to Sofia he will confer with the Jugoslav Minister in Bulgaria, Leuba Neshitch, concerning the application of the Pirot conventions according to the method tentatively accepted at Paris.

DE PRIEST ASKS RACE TO FORM OWN PARTY

CHICAGO (AP)—Oscar de Priest, Negro member of Congress from the first Illinois district, exhorted an audience of his race to form their own political party. Declaring that there were 100 or more congressional districts in the United States with sufficient strength to send Negroes to the Lower House of Congress, Mr. de Priest charged his auditors with being "backward and unaccomplished politically.

"I'm in Washington to serve my race" he asserted "and I haven't even begun to fight. I'm the only one of 435 Congressmen who will appoint a Negro to Annapolis or West Point."

TURKISH RED CRESCENT SENDS AID TO ANATOLIA

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP)—Latest reports from northern Anatolia state that in recent earthquakes and landslides 1000 persons perished, 10,000 are homeless and Turkish Red Crescent Society is rushing aid to the assistance of the victims, while the Constantinople press is appealing for the help of the International Red Cross.

SALVADOR STUDIES RUM CURB

SAN SALVADOR (By U. P.)—Possibility of an antialcoholic campaign in Salvador is seen in the fact that Secretary of Treasury Suay has asked the Government of Costa Rica to supply him with copies of the anti-alcohol letters used in that country for propaganda against intoxicating liquors.

Victory Number One

INTELLECTUALS IN GENEVA FOR WORLD PARLEY

Common Interests in Art and Education Topics for League Conference

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The bringing together of educated men of different nations to discuss art, literature, the natural sciences and all other intellectual interests that they have in common, is the purpose of the Intellectual Cooperative Committee of the League of Nations that has opened its sessions here under the presidency of Prof. Gilbert Murray.

The ground for this convention has been prepared by four sub-committees, which dealt respectively with intellectual rights, including the question of copyright, university relations, the educational rôle of museums and the value of natural science and bibliography in the realm of intellectual co-operation.

It is proposed to organize an international cast exhibition at Cologne, to unify museum catalogues, and catalogues of public sales of works of art, to facilitate the taking of photographs in museums, to establish an international entrance card for works of art for the use of curators of museums and art students.

There is already an international Popular Arts Commission, in which 24 countries are represented, and which is to assist the Swiss Government to establish a popular arts exhibition at Berne.

A suggestion has also been made for the resumption of the international congresses of publishers, who have the power to exercise great influence for good in the publication of books for the promotion of international good will. A series of works by Latin-American authors has been proposed, calculated to improve friendly relations between states on the American continent.

Library experts have been studying the establishment of a library coordination service and the co-operation of central libraries in purchasing foreign works.

National Committees of Intellectual Co-operation were formed some time ago and their representatives recently met in Geneva to talk over their work, which is that of keeping a general eye on all that concerns the intellectual co-operation movement.

The present international committee will take note of the work done by its subcommittees and national committees. One of the most interesting questions on its agenda is that of the education of young people in the organization and work of the League. In this field quite a lot has been done thanks to public and private initiative.

Statisticians Find Prosperity to Go on

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new high record in industrial production in the United States, with an equally active consumer demand marked the past half-year of business operations, according to the Conference of Statisticians in Industry which operates under the auspices of the National Conference Board.

Since no over-production has yet appeared in measurable quantities, the current rate should continue without serious let-up for some time to come, the conference said in its July report just issued here.

The recovery of agricultural prices, it declared, is a favorable indication of continued prosperity and "is likely to convert a hitherto weakening factor to a stabilizing influence."

TITLED AVIATORS END TRIP AROUND WORLD

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Sibour have arrived at the De Havilland Airdrome, London, on the completion of a pleasure trip round the world in the Gypsy Moth, a light airplane.

With luggage consisting of two suitcases, they flew by easy stages to France, Spain, North Africa, the Atlas mountains (where they made a forced landing), Cairo, Baghdad, Basra, India, Burma, Siam and French Indo China. They then shipped to America and flew across the United States, calling on President Hoover en route. From the United States they took a passenger ship to France and so home by air.

CALLES TO REORGANIZE RAILROADS OF MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Former President Plutarco Elias Calles, who has just left for Europe by way of Laredo and New York, has been designated to take charge of the financial reorganization of the Mexican national railroads.

Changes in the administrative system are included in the program, the object of which is to make the railroads' normal revenue cover operating costs and to provide for payment of debts.

Tiny Wax Figures to Depict New York History From Early Days to Present

Pageant to Be Housed in Special Room at Museum—Details to Follow Exactly the Dress and Customs Portrayed —One Set Now Complete

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Old and new New York will stand shoulder to shoulder in a series of 17 miniature tableaux, now being completed by Dwight Franklin, artist and sculptor, to illustrate the history of the city. They will be placed in a specially constructed hall in the Museum of the City of New York at its completion in 1930.

The first scene of the series will show Henry Hudson upon the deck of the famous Half Moon, approaching Manhattan, still intent upon finding a route to the western sea and the Indies. Peter Minuit will be shown buying Manhattan Island from the Indians, for whom a spokesman stands, blanket wrapped.

One scene will show the Dutch in New Amsterdam under Peter Stuyvesant, another the New York waterfront under the English in 1720. Then will come the Revolutionary scene, with a dramatic incident in Bowling Green; Washington's inauguration at the old Federal Hall; a waterfront set showing the clipper ships in their early heyday; a Civil War draft riot in Union Square, and then the stylish 80's, the gay 90's and the brownstone fronts of 1900.

The first completed scene shows an interior of the famous Blue Room of the Beekman House near East River. The time is the turbulent year of 1776, and General Howe, who has made the house his headquarters, sits in an armchair near Mrs. Loring, the wife of one of his officers. The central figure, however, is Nathan Hale, disguised as a Dutch schoolmaster, and ready, apparently for a re-enactment of one of the Revolution's most tragic chapters.

British Low-Price Car to Be Built in U. S.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Sir Herbert Austin, chairman of Austin Motor Company, Ltd., announces the formation of a company to manufacture in America a small seven-horsepower automobile known as the "Baby Austin," one of the best-known light three-seater cars in Great Britain, which is also made in Germany and France. The new works will be located at Butler, Pa., where Sir Herbert Austin hopes to produce 100,000 cars annually, selling at less than $500 each.

"The new company," says Sir Herbert in an interview, "will be controlled by an American board of directors and the majority of the workers will be Americans, although some British technical workers will be sent over."

AMERICAN AIR MAIL IS LANDED IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Direct air mail service from the United States was established when a Pan-American Grace Airways plane arrived July 21 carrying mail from Balboa, Canal Zone.

Six days were required for the mail to reach this city from the Canal Zone by air as compared with more than two weeks on coastwise steamers.

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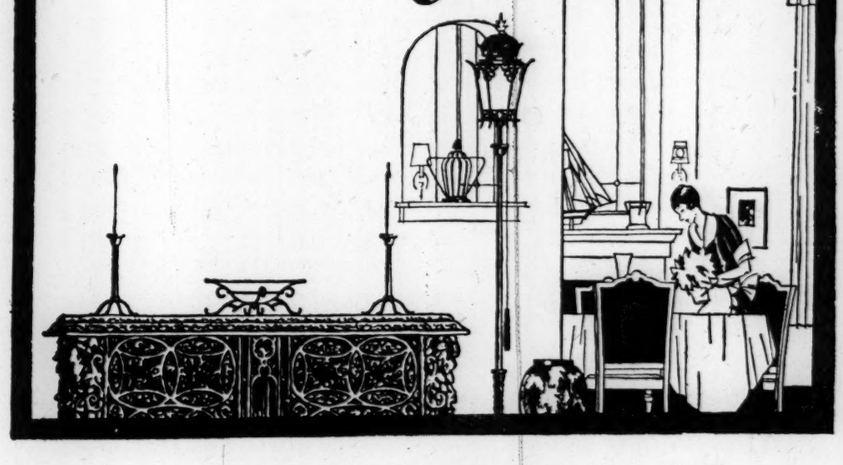
At The Men's Shop, 15 West Street, prices range $7.85, $9.85 and $11.85.

Downtown Women's Department, 47 Temple Place, prices $7.85, $9.85, $11.85, $14.85.

In the Modern Misses' Shop, 47 Temple Place, at $4.85, $6.85, $9.85. In the Children's Shop, also on the third floor, at $2.85, $3.85, $5.35.

Uptown, at 414 Boylston Street, prices are sharply reduced on women's shoes. Ample parking facilities close at hand. The Uptown Shop is ideal for more leisurely shopping.

Cheering Color for walls



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ALBERT COLLEGE PASSES FARM TO UNIVERSITY

Dublin Has Agricultural Department With 350 Acres for Experiment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Albert College, at Glasnevin, with which is combined the Free State's agricultural experiment station, has just been handed over to Dublin University as a step in the Government's efforts to promote the use of modern farming methods. The transfer was arranged by Patrick Hogan, Minister for Agriculture.

The college and experiment farm will be administered through the newly formed agricultural department of Dublin University. It consists of approximately 350 acres of land, of which 40 per cent is under tillage. It was organized in 1926 for the purpose of demonstrating practical farming methods, carrying out research work and disseminating a knowledge of farm management, including the commercial aspect of Irish agriculture.

The buildings have been remodeled recently to provide facilities for research. The central building provides residential accommodation for about 50 students and a house staff. It includes a large refectory, lecture halls, a library well stocked with the most up-to-date works, and laboratories for agricultural chemistry. A new wing has been added to the main block to provide laboratories for plant pathology, agricultural bacteriology, botany and zoology.

According to Mr. Hogan, the technical education which is greatly needed in Ireland has been, until recently, neglected. Despite the Irish farmer's temperamental conservatism and rigid adherence to antiquated methods, the Minister for Agriculture is determined that in the Irish Free State ignorance in farming affairs can no longer be tolerated.

'Music Bobs' Show Easy Way

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—How music can be taught by means of games was exemplified in a program recently given in the McLellan Galleries, Glasgow, by the Springburn "Clan" of the so-called League of Music Bobs. The league, whose purpose is to supersede the dull memorizing of theory by games which hold the interest of the children and stimulate their imagination and enthusiasm, was formed by music teachers and has a membership of 6000 throughout the world.

Two teams of children between 10 and 13 years of age competed against one another in playing scale cycles, in stepping out intervals heard on the piano on a large "draught board," in grasping a definite rhythm played to them, and in forming in cardboard letters the Italian musical terms.

The children were keenly interested and showed remarkable knowledge. Simple dramatization is used as a basis for teaching musical history, and the demonstration concluded with a brief dramatic presentation of "How Mozart Went to Court."

ENGLAND PRESERVES LONGSHAW MOOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD—Some years ago the National Trust agreed to purchase from the corporation of Sheffield for the sum of £14,000, 747 acres of the finest part of the Longshaw Moor estate, which had been bought by the city from the Duke of Rutland.

The Sheffield branch of the Trust has raised £10,000 toward the cost of the purchase, and now, in accordance with a promise given two years ago, the National Trust is to step in with the remaining £4,000, and so insure the preservation of Longshaw Moor to the people of England forever.

Ornithologists Active in Hungary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—Another proof of the increasing interest in cultural activities made possible in Hungary by the slow but sure recovery in national life since the war, is the success of the Congress of the Hungarian ornithologists recently held at Kaposvar.

Prof. Desidor Navratil von Szalok, the president, expressed satisfaction at the development of the society and the increased interest in bird protection throughout the state. Following the example of similar societies abroad, a special quarterly will soon be published. Numerous inquiries from abroad seem to make such a step necessary, and it will appear in five languages. Among the lectures delivered was one by Max Foldvany on the necessity for protecting such birds as herons, which were fast disappearing from Hungary; another, by Dr. Greschik, emphasized the modern idea of bird protection; and Dr. Eugen Nagy's lecture in which he pleaded for the creation of a special protection for the eagle, which was also now becoming a rara avis in Hungary.

Despite the inroads which have been made in the past by men who have ruthlessly destroyed bird life for the sake of sport or financial gain, Hungary still possesses some valuable specimens, and on the shores of Lake Balaton, its remarkable inland sea, the ornithologist will see such a number, and vaults of birds as can rarely be met with under similar conditions anywhere in Europe. Next year's congress will be held at Szeged.

Sir Isaac Newton's Library Discovered

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Details of a remarkable literary find have come to light through the announcement by the old bookselling firm of Henry Sotheran in London that they will offer for sale 858 volumes which at one time formed an important part of the library of Sir Isaac Newton. Nearly all are in the original bindings.

While it was realized that Newton must have owned many books, nothing has been known of their dispersal until a discovery made in 1920. In that year the sale of a large country house library disclosed a few volumes bearing his signature.

Writing which can be recognized as Newton's is found in 83 of the books, while 20 of them bear his autograph signature. Four of the latter are dated 1661, the year in which he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. An account of the forthcoming sale says:

"The most important items of the collection are the first and second editions of the 'Principia,' full of corrections, all in Newton's handwriting."

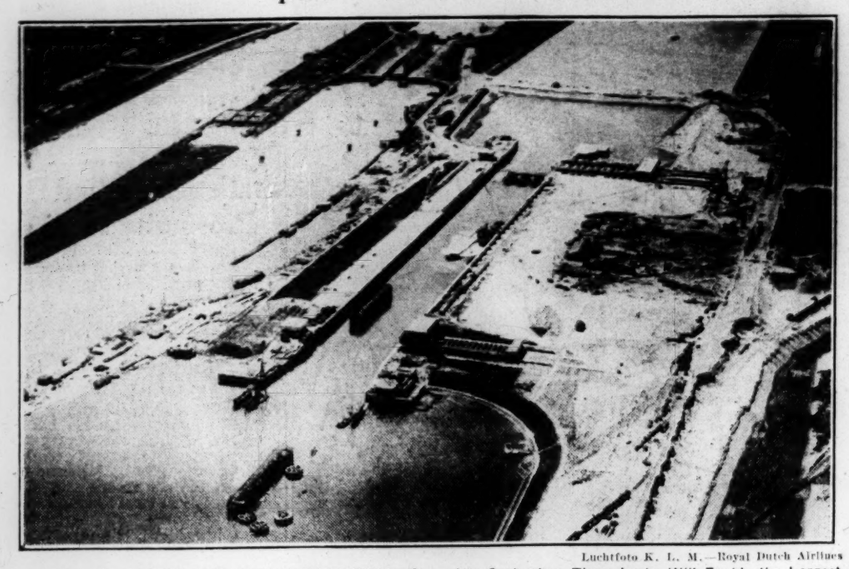
PROTESTANTS ATTEND FETE IN JUGOSLAVIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The fourth centenary of the foundation of the Protestant Church was recently celebrated at Jarak (in the Voivodina) in the presence of several thousands of Protestants who had come from all parts of the country. Representatives of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Religion and the Protestant bishop of Zagreb assisted.

A telegram was sent to the King to convey the loyalty of all the Protestants to the royal house of Jugoslavia.

Locks to Improve Amsterdam's Sea Connections



Luchtfoto K. L. M.—Royal Dutch Airlines

Largest Sea Locks, in Ymuiden, Holland, Which Will Be Opened in September. These Locks Will Enable the Largest Ocean Vessels to Reach Amsterdam.

Largest Sea Locks, Costing $7,600,000, Will Be Opened Near Amsterdam

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The world's largest existing sea locks at Ymuiden, the sea harbor of Amsterdam, will be completed next September, enabling even the largest ships, such for instance as the S. S. Leviathan, to reach Amsterdam. A gigantic work, involving a cost of 19,000,000 florins ($7,600,000) and covering six years, will have been accomplished.

Amsterdam is connected with the sea by the North Sea Canal, which is terminated near the coast at Ymuiden, by a set of locks. The oldest of these locks was opened for traffic in November, 1876, simultaneously with the canal itself. After some years it was realized that these locks were too small for the increasing traffic, and a new and larger lock was opened in 1896.

In 1917, the act for construction of a new sea lock at Ymuiden was passed, in 1919 excavations began, and now the lock is about to be opened for traffic. The dimensions are abo.t 1312 by 164 by 50 feet, surpassing those of the Panama Canal and of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, which connects the North Sea with the Baltic.

The lock is closed by rolling gates. In order to let a ship pass, a gate is rolled sideways into a basin or recess. The inner or eastern crown has one gate recess, the western crown has two recesses, each with one gate. The second gate of the outer crown is a spare one, and can replace either of the two other gates, all three being of exactly the same construction. The gates are designated to shut off high water from either side, and therefore they have plating at both sides.

Since no dry docks sufficiently deep to dock the gates for examination or repair are available in the neighborhood of the lock, the gate-recesses have been dimensioned to serve as dry docks.

For the pit and the adjacent canals, 706,000,000 cubic feet of sand have been excavated, nearly all of which has been shipped to Amsterdam and used for filling up low lands and for the construction of a railroad. Only part of the cost of the excavation has been charged, therefore, against the lock, which helped greatly to keep down the total expenditure. All works have been carried out by Dutch contractors and factories, so that the new lock stands as a symbol of Dutch enterprise.

Many Americans Visiting Poland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POMORZE, Poland—Poland is attracting many American visitors this summer.

Among them are Miss Macaulay, president of the Women's International Fidac, who intends creating a contact with several social organizations in Poland; Robert McCormick who, after landing on his yacht at Gdynia, has come to Warsaw by his own airplane; and an excursion of Polish Sokols (a gymnastic society) from America amounting to 263 persons, who are now visiting the Poznan Exhibition. The president of the Union of Polish Engineers in America, Mr. Kosinski, is now staying in Warsaw.

Another social event in Warsaw is the conference of the Women's Little Entente at which delegates from Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Greece, and Rumania are present. A visit to the Poznan Exhibition was the first of their activities.

Photographs Show Cape Town History

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN—"South Africa's History in Pictures," is the title of an exhibition now being arranged by Arthur Elliott, a Cape Town photographer.

The success of previous exhibitions has encouraged Mr. Elliott to embark on a larger one, to be held in all the principal centers of the Union. If the scheme materializes, the exhibition will consist of photographic reproductions of about 1000 pictures of notable historic events and personages of South Africa, covering the period from 1487 to 1880. They will include scenes of the Cape from its earliest days, portraits of early governors and others who have occupied a prominent place in South African history, as well as pictures of mission activities, historic buildings, native scenes, old Cape homesteads.

Mr. Elliott is visiting Pretoria, Maritzburg and other places, to copy rare historical records for inclusion in the collections.

The pictures will be carefully selected, described and chronologically arranged, so as to form a connected pictorial history of South Africa during the first 400 years after its discovery. The aim will be to make the exhibition a pictorial education, by which adults and children may learn more of the social, political and natural history of their own country.

MANY AMERICAN CARS AT ESTONIA MOTOR SHOW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TALLINN, Estonia—The Motor Exhibition held here proved a great success. American cars were almost exclusively exhibited, showing that, in view of the peculiar state of the roads in Estonia, the American car has been able more successfully to establish itself there.

The use of motor vehicles in Estonia is still comparatively small. The number of these vehicles has gone up by about 50 per cent since the beginning of 1928. On Jan. 1, 1929, the number of registered cars of all kinds in Estonia was 2682.

Colonial Service Scheme Indorsed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The Prime Minister announces that the New Zealand Government has given its approval to a scheme recommended by the Secretary of State for the Dominions, having for its object the recruitment of graduates of the New Zealand University for the British Colonial Services, that is, for the services of certain Crown colonies and protectorates in East and West Africa, Malaya, the West Indies, etc.

The plan enables New Zealand graduates to be considered on equal terms with candidates from Great Britain and the other dominions for certain positions in these services. The selected officers, says the Prime Minister, would gain a better understanding of the diversity of peoples and problems in the colonial empire, and the colonies themselves should gain some valuable recruits.

Committees will be set up at the four university centers to recommend candidates to a central board, over which the Governor-General will preside. Commenting on the scheme the New Zealand Herald says that it will afford new opportunities for university graduates, offer the prospect of broader experience of the world to young New Zealanders, who should not be irretrievably lost to their country, and open up a new recruiting ground for the Colonial Office.

Rare Relics of Ice Age in Austria Come to Light Through Man's Hobby

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Evidences of prehistoric life of man and animal in the Ice Age are more or less abundant, in western Europe, especially in France, but in central and southern Europe they are extremely rare. The important results of excavations which have been carried on in the Teufelslucke Caves, near Eggenburg, in lower Austria, therefore, are all the more valuable.

Mainly through a local resident, Josef Krahuletz, who was an archæologist by hobby rather than by training, for more than half a century excavations were carried on which led to the discovery of the relics of practically all the animals of the Ice Age known to present-day natural science—great elks, mammoths, wild horses, cave bears, cave hyenas, rhinoceroses with woolly hair, reindeer, etc.

Further, small flint tools and knives were unearthed, not bigger than safety-razor blades but of such stone as has indicated to geologists that either the primitive man who used them came himself from some far distant place where such flints are to be found or had connections with that district. Small heaps of charcoal excavated were recently examined microscopically by an expert, who has declared them to be the remains of coal which had been formed from the conifers, now found in only the highest alpine regions. Thus clear proof was supplied of the extremity of the climate 16,000 to 18,000 years ago.

Excavations are being carried on by Prof. Josef Bayer, a leading Austrian authority on prehistoric man, who hopes to discover the remains of human beings from the Solutre period—contemporaries of those whose bones were excavated at Solutre in France—in addition to other evidence of first importance to a scientific knowledge of the ice period. The excavations hitherto made in this cave, which seems undoubtedly to have served as a hunting station for prehistoric man, are all carefully preserved in the Krahuletz Museum at Eggenburg.

BROKERS' LOANS RATIO

NEW YORK—Total borrowings by members of the New York Stock Exchange against stock collateral on July 1 amounted to 9.15 per cent, compared with 9.39 per cent on June 1.

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*Arabic Sat. Aug. 17
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"Sunland" Flannels are made in three qualities, respectively guaranteed to give three, four and six months' solid wear. There are three shades of grey to each quality. Blazers are in blue and brown.
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Shredded Wheat is a perfectly pure and wholesome form of whole wheat—nothing is taken from the grain, nothing is added to it. You will like the crisp, golden shreds which are unique in character and delicious in flavour. No cooking necessary—serve straight from the packet with hot or cold milk.
Residents in England and visitors are cordially invited to see Shredded Wheat being made at our factory at Welwyn Garden City, Herts. The factory is one of the most up-to-date in the world and is famous for its cleanliness and ideal working conditions.
SHREDDED WHEAT 100% FOOD

STIFF INTEREST WORKS CHANGES IN TRADE AREA

Almost Entire World Affected by Rates of American Market

BILLINGS, Mont.—In an address before the Montana Bankers' Association, Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, spoke of the world-wide influence American high money rates have had upon the financial markets almost everywhere.

"The ever growing demands of the American stock market for loan funds, with progressively higher rates of interest in the United States, have had," he said, "a far-reaching effect upon the money markets of almost the entire world.

"Our high rates of interest have operated to tighten money in the world outside in two main ways: First, by reducing very sharply the placing of foreign bonds in our market; and second, by attracting foreign money to be loaned on call to our stock market.

"In Europe, the result has been to create a very definite financial strain. The lending countries of Europe have ceased to be ready lenders to the borrowing countries, and, in some cases, have withdrawn funds previously lent.

"The borrowing countries of Europe, which for several years had adjusted their economic life to a large inflow of foreign funds, have found themselves suddenly pulled up short, with the necessity of paying rather than borrowing.

"A borrowing country is an importing country. It brings in the proceeds of foreign loans in the form of goods primarily. Domestic demand is strong, resisting the export of domestic goods and attracting foreign goods. But when loans cease and repayment must be made, the scene shifts.

"The borrowing country must develop an excess of exports over imports. When a transition of this sort must be suddenly made, it is almost inevitable that there should be a period of depression during which labor and resources shift from production for the domestic markets to production for export, and during which prices are reduced to permit more effective competition in the export trade.

"The lending countries of Europe in the past few years have been England, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and more recently, France. London appears to have little leeway for further loans to the Continent at present. The Netherlands have been withdrawing funds from other countries, especially from Germany. Sweden has ceased to be a ready lender. Switzerland and Belgium could spare funds for investment abroad on a moderate scale. But the only European country which is in a position to make foreign loans on a great scale is France.

Suburban Districts Grow Nearer Cities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Problems of rapidly growing metropolitan areas, difficulties of taxation and other questions which confront municipal officers have just been discussed here.

"That we can plan our cities and ignore the country adjacent to them is a delusion," Dr. Harold W. Dodds, professor of politics at Princeton University, asserted. "The people who live in the suburbs just outside a city line that is more or less imaginary are just as much a part of the city economically and socially as if they lived within its confines.

"A central city should have territorial power over its suburbs and subdivisions in order to avoid the costly changing of plans and policies in the outlying sections at late dates."

John C. Dana Has Passed on

NEW YORK (AP)—John C. Dana, nationally known librarian and founder of the Newark (N. J.) Museum, has passed on here. He was educated at Woodstock, Vt., and Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1878. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1883. He first became a librarian in Denver in 1889, showing such a marked aptitude for that profession that his fame quickly spread throughout the country. He served as librarian in Denver for eight years, in Springfield, Mass., for four years, and then accepted the post in Newark, in 1902.

In 1909 he founded the Newark Museum, first housed in the public library and he directed both institutions even after the museum was moved into its own building in 1926. Innovations introduced by Mr. Dana in the Newark library, many of which have been copied in libraries throughout the world, include ways of giving the reader free access to the library books and establishment of the first business library.

At Denver he founded the first special library picture collection, the first extensive pamphlet library, and he was one of the prime movers in organizing the special libraries association, of which he was the first president. He was president of the American Library Association in 1896.

Mr. Dana's writings pertain chiefly to library and museum work, and include "The New Museum," "American Art," "A Library Primer," and 22 pamphlets known as the "Modern American Library Economy Series."

Mexico Teaches U. S. Laws to Emigrants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Mexico is seeking to make Mexicans in the United States more law-abiding.

Here, where many nationals from the land below the Rio Grande have come to make their homes, Jose Peralta de Negri, agent of the Mexican Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, has established himself to lecture in explanation of laws of the United States and how to obey them.

Similar service will be provided by the Mexican Government in other Texas centers near the border and in cities of New Mexico, Arizona and California, according to Señor de Negri.

The movement to help the Mexicans become better citizens in another country is partly for their own welfare, but also in the interest of society generally where they reside, the agent said. In explaining laws of the United States especial attention is given the prohibition, anti-narcotic and gambling laws.

The program also calls for investigations to prevent unscrupulous employers from taking advantage of Mexicans not familiar with laws and customs here.

Air Company Export Business Expands

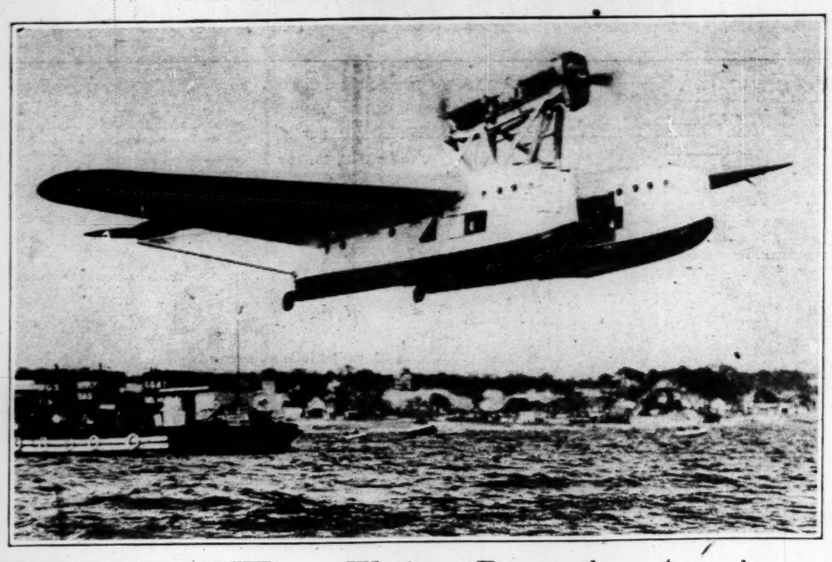
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—United Aircraft Exports, Inc., has just been formed by the United Aircraft & Transport Corporation to handle its export business. Announcement said that the formation of the export division had been hastened by the rapid increase in export sales of United Aircraft equipment during the first few months of the present year.

"At the present time the United Aircraft equipment is in successful operation in the Far North, hauling furs from Siberia to Alaska; in the tropics; operating from seaports to mines in remote mountain areas; in regular service across the Panama Canal and in current military use in Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Japan, Italy and many other foreign countries."

In addition to the numerous factories stretched across the country from Hartford to Seattle, United Aircraft & Transportation Corporation has plants in Montreal, Can., Vancouver, Can., and, under license agreement, in Germany and Italy.

The Savoia-Marchetti Takes the Air



Flying Boats for America

JUST a little over a year ago Russell Owen, in an article in the New York Times, made the statement that the United States had no flying boats outside the navy. Flying boats had been developed in Europe and used there with the minimum degree of risk, but the United States with its vast areas of water had until last year neglected this phase of the aviation industry.

It is a fact that every land plane which has landed at sea has been lost, but the list of seaplanes that have been forced down and been saved is a long one. In 1926 General de Pinedo was forced down through lack of fuel in the ocean and was towed for two days in a severe storm. Yet his plane arrived safely and he took off again for Italy. He covered 60,000 miles on this epochal flight, covering all six continents, and in the entire flight he had only one forced landing. His flight has done much for practical aviation in proving the feasibility of flying boats for 'round-the-world travel.

His plane was a Savoia-Marchetti, type S-55, a double-hulled monoplane, powered by two Isotta-Fraschini engines of 500 horsepower each. This is the type of plane used by General Maddalena in his rescue of the crew of the Italia in the Arctic.

Three types of Savoia-Marchetti planes will be manufactured in the United States. The S-55, the 14-seater model, is a beautiful ship. Planes of this type are being used in the new Boston-New York airplane shoreline service.

The cantilever wing is 78 feet long and joins the twin cabin floats at their top, which places it well above water even in a rough sea. It is powered by two Isotta-Fraschini motors of 500 horsepower each, in tandem formation. And this situation of the two cabins which are used as landing floats is such that wing tipping is unlikely.

Empty the flying boat weighs 9920 pounds, and carries a normal useful load of 4409 pounds. The draft is 7 inches when it is empty and 15 inches loaded. A 10-inch step in the concave hulls enables the boat to get off the water in less than a minute with a normal load. The angle at which the motors are placed provides a slightly upward lift, thus adding appreciably to the rising ability and therefor reducing the time.

The forward motor pulls while the rear motor pushes, and engineers find an advantage aerodynamically in the fact that the propellers churn the air in the opposite directions.

The maximum speed is 130 miles an hour, the minimum 80, and the cruising speed averages from 100 to 110.

The main cabins contain four chairs, each with two additional chairs which, when not needed, are stowed overhead out of the way.

The second model, a seven-passenger flying boat, is an ideal ship for sportsmen who wish to cover the various sporting events without too great a loss of time from their business affairs. It is powered by a 500-horsepower Isotta-Fraschini motor and has a high speed of 134 miles an hour and a minimum of 52 miles an hour, with a cruising speed of 118 miles.

The third model, a three-passenger baby amphibian, is one of the most interesting. It is a tractor biplane requiring a 75-100-horsepower motor. The demonstration ship here is flying with a Walter engine, but the American Aeronautical Corporation plans to install a Kinner engine in the new ones. The side-by-side dual control makes it especially excellent for training purposes.

Morrow's 'Water Power' Is Only Swimming Pool

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Published reports in Mexican and United States newspapers that Ambassador Morrow was acquiring vast land and water properties in Mexico have brought a flood of applications, letters and telegrams from people who want to work for him.

The communications have occasioned considerable surprise at the Embassy, where it was stated the Ambassador owns less than an acre of land in Mexico, that being his country home at Cuernavaca. As for "purchasing waterfalls on behalf of the General Electric Company," it was said the nearest thing to water-power he owned in Mexico was the swimming pool at the Cuernavaca place.

600,000 TREES TO BE PLANTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Onondaga County board of supervisors has voted $5000 toward reforestation in this county. The State has contributed $5000 to this project and the county park and regional planning board intends to plant 600,000 saplings on land which is now lying idle.

Mfrs. TIE SILKS FOR MEN
Mogadores, Checks, etc. Attractively styled for popular priced ties.
Samples sent on request.
LANCASTER SILK MILLS Inc.
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WILHOITE'S Peanut Butter Sandwiches
at leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
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School and Traveling Needs. Away from home CASH'S NAMES become doubly valuable. They identify clothing and owner as well. They save laundry losses, prevent arguments as to ownership, mark one's individuality. Neat, easy to apply, permanent, economical. Mark all the children's clothes before school time. Prices: 3 doz. $1.50, 6 doz. $2, 9 doz. $2.50, 12 doz. $3. Order from your dealer or write
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Send 10c for one doz. of your own first name woven in fast thread on fine cambric tape. 49th St., So. Norwalk, Conn. 79 Gray St., Belleville, Ont. 6217 So. Gramercy Place, Los Angeles

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"Sweeten it with Domino"
American Sugar Refining Company

This man earns $35.00 a week—and saves at least $3.50 each week. At the end of two years he has saved $364.00 and has earned $16.36 in interest.
This man figures things out—
—he looks ahead and saves some of his salary each pay day—he knows how much he has saved in the bank—and he's ready with cash ahead for opportunities or emergencies.
Sharpen up your pencil and figure out how much YOU have earned in the past few years and then think of how much you might have saved!
WE WELCOME SMALL ACCOUNTS
Start with $1.00 or more and earn our liberal interest
4½% Dividend Paid Since 1919
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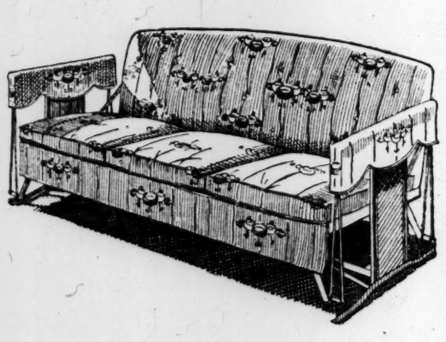
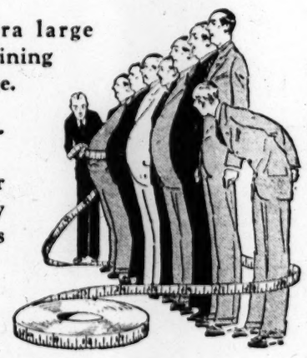

SummerSale
NEW GLIDING DAVENPORTS
With Three Reversible Seat Cushions and Coil Springs
31.50
Another smart new version of the porch glider that has been the outstanding outdoor success of the season! This one has three separate reversible cushions, panelled sides and the two-point suspension that regulates the swaying motion. Gay striped awning cloth covering.
FOURTH FLOOR

NOW! Annual Summer Sale
Men's Two-Trousers Suits Made-to-Measure
$37
$45, $50 and $55 grades
Made by a national tailoring organization whose big volume brings the economy in price
Four-piece suits ... adapted to your figure as the cloth is cut over a block pattern.
All wool fabrics ... serges, worsteds, unfinished worsteds, cheviots, tweeds, tropical worsteds, cassimeres, flannels.
And a number of "short ends" of choice fabrics ... just enough material for a few suits from each end.
Any style ... two button, three button ... single breasted, double breasted. For business ... for sports wear.
Any color ... blues, grays, tans, browns ... mixtures, blue and white stripes and black.
Trousers ... two pairs of long ... one long, one short.
Extras ... extra pockets, extra large pockets ... extra knickers ... extra lining ... extra style touches ... no extra charge.
No extra charge for extra large sizes.
Measurements ... by our fitters. Alterations when necessary quickly made in our own workrooms on the premises.

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FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
"Chantilly" an original model from Marcelle Lely cleverly manipulated in felt
$40
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A Collection of New Originals from
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The New Hats Have Their Points
Small and close fitting, shallow as to crown high as to forehead—these new French hats have jutting points and angles, flanges and ear laps that frame the face with an engaging youthful piquancy. These models were chosen from a group of originals and copies from
14.50 to 45.00
FOURTH FLOOR
One of the new felts designed by Mado has this season's shallow crown and high forehead. In black and fall shades
$14.50

Agnès turns to points again this season as she did in her Dutch cap — but she gives them a new angle! Copies in black and colored felt
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PITTSBURGH TO DEFEND LEAD

Chicago in Position to Regain Place If Pirates Begin to Slow Down

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	53	36	.647
Chicago	49	37	.623
New York	51	40	.561
St. Louis	43	43	.500
Brooklyn	39	45	.464
Boston	37	46	.446
Philadelphia	36	48	.429
Cincinnati	37	52	.416

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 5, St. Louis 7.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 5 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 5, New York 2.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 2 (10 innings).
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 5.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Boston 4, St. Louis 2.
Boston 4, St. Louis 3.
Pittsburgh 5, New York 2.
Brooklyn 3, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 5.

Another week of the National League baseball race has passed and in so far as the standing of the eight contending teams is concerned they have held their respective positions. In fact, of the eight teams, only two bettered their percentage average, Chicago, in second place, and Boston, in seventh. Two others, Pittsburgh, the league leader, and Philadelphia, sixth place, won the same number as they lost.

Interest centers upon the hard-hitting Chicago Cubs because they won six out of their eight games and decreased the margin of the Pittsburgh Pirates by two full games, and now need only one full game to regain first place, which they held on other occasions this season, including Saturday night.

This week's schedule is so arranged that it is possible that a change in standing of certain teams may come about. The eastern circuit of four teams, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Brooklyn, take the road for games in the cities of the remaining four.

Pittsburgh Entertains

Pittsburgh, the league leader, has what should be the easiest schedule with the fifth and seventh-place Brooklyn and Boston teams invading for games. Chicago, with first place aspirations close at hand, has two powerful opponents to receive in the New York Giants and the free-hitting Philadelphia team. St. Louis, already figured as out of the championship contention, also entertains the Giants and Phillies on the alternate dates. Cincinnati, the fourth of the western teams, will have an invasion from the Braves and Brooklyn.

According to the past results this season between Pittsburgh and its visitors, Brooklyn and Boston, the home team should be able to hold the lead of the league, for with Brooklyn, in nine games played this season, the Pirates have won seven and lost only two, while in the same number of games with the Braves, the Pirates have won six and lost three.

Chicago, striving to take the lead from the Pirates, according to the season results, has not quite such an alluring record against its opponents, having won only five and lost six against the Giants with one tie game. Against the Phillies, the Cubs have won six out of 10 contests with one game ending in a tie.

Pittsburgh wound up its four-game series with the New York Giants in New York Sunday with three victories out of the four games played, winning Friday's game, dividing a double-header on Saturday and again winning Sunday. Saturday's results temporarily dropped the Pirates from first place, but the victory Sunday brought them back into the lead. Grimes, Pittsburgh star pitcher, although he had to leave the contest in the seventh inning, was credited with his sixteenth victory of the season when he defeated the Giants Saturday in the first game of the doubleheader. Ott, Giant centerfielder, hit his twenty-sixth home run of the season in the second game. Kremer held the Giants to five hits Sunday to win, 5 to 3, and thereby regained the lead.

Cubs in Lead

The Cubs occupied first place for a time, by winning both games Saturday in Brooklyn, only to lose on Sunday and drop back to second place. Pitcher Vance of Brooklyn helped the Pirates to displace the Cubs for he held the latter club to only five scattered hits Sunday and only one of them, a home run in the fourth inning by Hornsby, amounted to anything.

St. Louis continues to play below the standard expected of it and in a four-game series with the Braves in Boston over the week-end, was forced to accept a record of only one victory. The Braves, now under the management of Maranville, after losing Thursday's game, proceeded to defeat the Cardinals, 5 to 1, on Saturday and win both games Sunday by scores of 4 to 2 and 4 to 3.

After losing three straight games to the Phillies, the Cincinnati Reds finally turned the tables in the fourth game of the series played Sunday and defeated them by a score of 6 to 5, with Lucas pitching. Saturday the Phillies took both games of a doubleheader, with Klein, center fielder of the Phillies, hitting his twenty-ninth home run in the first game and O'Doul of the same team hitting his twentieth in the second game.

Cornelius F. Regan Sails to Plan Meet

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
New York

ANOTHER step in the direction of the plan for an international athletic meet between Wall Street and Lombard Street was taken on Saturday, when Cornelius F. Regan of the Bankers Economic Service, one of the originators of the plan, sailed for England, on the Samaria, to sound out the bankers and brokers on the other side of the Atlantic as to the feasibility of staging the meet here next year.

The Bankers Athletic League, which has in its membership practically the entire force of employees of banks, banking houses and investment brokers, will be the chief sponsor of the plan on this side of the Atlantic, as its forces contain the largest number of the financial district athletes.

CANADIAN YACHTS HAVE SLIGHT LEAD

Finish First Half of International Series, 21 to 19

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE STANDING

Country	Points
Canada	21
United States	19

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEASIDE PARK—By a margin of only two points, the Canadian yachtsmen returned home in the lead of the international yachting series over the skippers and crews representing the Barnegat Bay Yacht Racing Association, as the result of the first-half of the contests, held here on Friday and Saturday.

In the pair of races on Saturday, the home skippers and crews reversed the results of the first day by winning in the morning, 7 to 3, balancing the account of Friday, in which the invaders ran up a lead of four points, only to lose the final contest, 6 to 4, putting the visitors ahead once more.

An accident to the Rascal, one of the yachts used on the first day, led to the substitution of Shadow II, which was sailed by F. Slade Dale in the morning for the first American victory, and by G. S. Hanna, in the final round, who came home in third place, with his fellow Canadian skipper, Alexander Sherwood, leading the way across the line.

Jockeying by the American skippers in the morning race, with both Dale and Thomas Horrock paying particular attention to young Hanna, proved effective, and both managed to cross the finish line ahead of him, but these same tactics failed in the afternoon, when the wind was lighter, and with Sherwood leading all the way, and Hanna managing to slip over just ahead of Horrocks, the Canadians placed themselves ahead once more.

The second half of the series will be contested at Dorval, on Lake St. Louis, near Montreal, on Aug. 24 and 25, the boats of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club being used. The summary:

MORNING RACE. START 12:18, COURSE NINE MILES

Boat and Country	Time
Shadow, United States	12 37 21
Scamp, United States	12 37 55
Witch, Canada	12 38 43
Phantom, Canada	12 43 50

AFTERNOON RACE

	H.M.S.
Scamp, Canada	4 52 22
Witch, U. S.	5 02 34
Shadow II, Canada	5 03 13
Phantom, U. S.	5 03 47

KILDURT SOAP POWDER
Saves Work & Saves the Clothes
Made exclusively by
Dixon & Company
DUBLIN, IRELAND

BRITISH TEAM WINS AT TENNIS

Oxford-Cambridge Defeat Harvard-Yale in Prentice Cup Tourney at Newport

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—The combined Oxford-Cambridge university lawn tennis team defeated the combined Harvard-Yale team in their three-days' playing on the courts of the Casino here, Saturday, 15 matches to 6 and thus won their second leg on the Prentice Cup. This was also the third time since 1921 that Oxford and Cambridge had won, Harvard and Yale having four victories to their credit, only one of which counts toward the Prentice Cup.

Better team work on the part of the British players in doubles was the chief factor in giving them the victory as they won all of the nine doubles matches played. In singles the United States made a better showing, as it won half of the 12 played. On the final day of play Harvard and Yale won four of the six singles matches played, but lost all six of the doubles.

While the team result appeared rather one-sided, the individual matches were, as a rule, very close and hard fought. On Saturday four of the six singles matches required three sets and four of the sets were deuce ones. In doubles only three of the matches went more than the regulation two sets, and there were only three deuce sets.

There were only two of the players who were able to win two matches. They were Paul B. de Ricou of Oxford and Arthur S. Wright of Yale.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE VS. HARVARD-YALE TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Singles

A. S. Wright, Yale, defeated H. G. N. Cooper, Oxford, 6—3, 6—3.
E. O. Mather, Oxford, defeated B. H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard, 6—4, 6—8, 6—3.
G. A. Holloway, Yale, defeated R. R. T. Young, Cambridge, 7—5, 6—8, 6—4.
P. B. de Ricou, Oxford, defeated Arthur Ingraham Jr., Harvard, 6—4, 8—10, 6—3.
R. W. Ryan, Yale, defeated E. A. Avory, Cambridge, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.
W. B. Wood Jr., Harvard, defeated N. G. Farquharson, Cambridge, 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles

E. O. Mather and P. B. de Ricou, Oxford, defeated W. B. Wood Jr., Harvard, and R. W. Ryan, Yale, 3—6, 6—3, 9—7.
N. G. Farquharson, Cambridge, and H. G. N. Cooper, Oxford, defeated A. S. Wright and G. A. Holloway, Yale, 8—6, 6—2.
E. R. Avory and R. R. T. Young, Cambridge, defeated B. H. Whitbeck Jr., and Arthur Ingraham Jr., Harvard, 6—2, 9—7.
E. O. Mather and P. B. de Ricou, Oxford, defeated B. H. Whitbeck Jr. and Arthur Ingraham Jr., Harvard, 6—4, 6—3.
N. G. Farquharson, Cambridge, and H. G. N. Cooper, Oxford, defeated W. B Wood Jr., Harvard, and R. W. Ryan, Yale, 8—10, 6—3, 6—4.
E. R. Avory and R. R. T. Young, Cambridge, defeated A. S. Wright and G. A. Holloway, Yale, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

MARSTON WINS AGAIN

GROTON, Conn. (AP)—For the third time in four years, M. R. Marston of Merion, king of amateur golfers in 1925, battled his way to victory over the level fairways of the Shennecossett course defeating Paul Haviland, defending champion of Brooklawn, by the margin of 5 and 3 in the finals Sunday of the tenth annual invitation tournament. With permanent possession of the 2½-foot silver trophy as his objective, Marston gave a sterling exhibition of steadiness and unerring accuracy which his opponent was unable to fathom. Haviland played one of his best rounds of competitive match play in the forenoon, even holding a one-hole advantage to the eleventh tee, but from that point on Marston set sail and flashed the form which made him a national champion.

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Metropolitan Tennis Starts

G. S. Mangin, Seeded No. 1, Goes Into Third Round on First Day

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With all but one of the seeded players active and victorious in their play, the annual metropolitan grass tennis championship got under way in fine style over the week-end, and when play ended Sunday for the day, the first and second rounds had been all but completed, with only one match held over, and the 17 survivors were the logical contenders for the title won last year by Julius Seligson.

The newly renovated courts of the Crescent Athletic Club were in fine condition, and the play was of a considerably better class than expected. Gregory S. Mangin, seeded first, had a default in his first match, and had little difficulty in winning his second. Dr. George King, the second favorite, was also at top form, and swept through two matches with the loss of only seven games in four sets. The sole absentee of the original eight seeded players, Kenneth B. Appel, had his place adequately filled by Eugene H. McCauliff, and the latter went through two rounds also, in straight sets.

The only players of the selected class who had much difficulty were Edward W. Feibleman, the former Harvard star, who required three sets before he could eliminate Russell Phillips of Staten Island, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3. Edgar F. Dawson, who was also carried to three sets by Edward S. Tarangioli of New York University, before he won, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1, and Percy L. Kynaston, who fell off badly in the second set of his match with William V. Einsmann, and did not take the set until 28 games had been completed.

The management of the tournament were somewhat encouraged when several new entries of importance in the doubles were received, including the intercollegiate champions, Benjamin F. Gorchakoff and Arthur Kussman, and J. Gilbert Hall and Frederic Mercur. The draw in this part of the tourney, which includes the eastern sectional doubles title, will be made this afternoon after the conclusion of the play, and entries will be received up to the time of the draw. The summary:

METROPOLITAN GRASS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Gregory S. Mangin won from Ivan Johnson, by default.
Walter Swaybill defeated Farrand Flowers, 6—3, 6—1.
Lemoine Heuser defeated Earle C. Backe, 6—4, 6—4.
Arnold Pedersen defeated E. E. Pennock Jr., 6—0, 6—1.
Edgar F. Dawson defeated Frank J. Salichs, 6—1, 6—1.
Edward S. Tarangioli defeated Travers J. Legros, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1.
Richard J. Lusch defeated Arthur W. McCain, 6—3, 6—4.
Albert Springsteen won from Merritt Cutler by default.
Sadakazu Onda defeated Edward Hymes Jr., 6—3, 6—2.
Theodore Crabtree defeated S. Jarvis Adams Jr., 8—6, 6—4.
Edward W. Burns defeated Louis Breithauer, 6—1, 6—0.
Armand L. Bruneau defeated Edward Schettel, 6—0, 6—1.
Eugene H. McCauliff defeated John Merrigan, 6—2, 6—2.
Seuchi Hemmi defeated Jose Llano, 6—4, 6—3.
Stephen V. Brubans defeated Charles Wilbourne, 6—2, 6—1.
Richard Lewis defeated Mahlon Courts, 6—2, 6—2.
Dr. George King defeated Frederick Guild, 6—0, 6—3.
Edward E. Jenkins Jr. defeated Weller B. Evans, 6—2, 6—2.
Lloyd K. Larson defeated E. W. Williams, 6—3, 6—1.
Harold Blauer defeated Guy Burkland, 6—3, 6—1.
Percy L. Kynaston defeated William V. Einsmann, 6—3, 15—13.
Dr. H. S. Harvitt defeated William E. Houghton, 6—0, 6—1.
J. N. Henriques defeated Martin O'Connor, 6—0, 6—0.
E. R. Martin defeated Herbert Saphir, 6—0, 6—0.
Edward W. Feibleman defeated Milton Jacobs, 6—0, 6—1.
Russell Phillips defeated Henry Drescher, 6—0, 6—1.
Harold F. Valentine defeated Armand Shepard, 6—0, 6—1.
Harold MacGuffin defeated Reginald W. Talmage, 9—7, 7—9, 6—2.
Jerome Lang defeated Berry Grant, 6—4, 6—0.
Selden G. Noyes, defeated Vaughn Little, 6—2, 6—1.
David N. Jones, defeated Harry L. Koenig, 6—0, 6—0.
Lawrence B. Hall, defeated Morris Orenstein, 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round

G. S. Mangin, defeated Walter Swaybill, 6—2, 6—2.
E. F. Dawson, defeated E. S. Tarangioli, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.
Sadakazu Onda, defeated Theodore Crabtree, 6—0, 6—1.
E. H. McCauliff, defeated Senchi Hemmi, 7—5, 6—3.
George King, defeated E. E. Jenkins Jr., 6—1, 6—3.
E. R. Martin, defeated J. N. Henriques, 8—6, 6—8, 6—2.
E. W. Feibleman, defeated Russell Phillips, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.
Jerome Lang, defeated S. E. Noyes, 6—3, 6—3.
Lemoine Heuser, defeated Arnold Pedersen, 6—0, 6—2.
R. J. Lusch, defeated Albert Springzen, 6—0, 6—1.
E. W. Burns, defeated A. L. Bruneau, 3—6, 6—4, 11—9.
Richard Lewis, defeated S. V. Brubans, 6—2, 6—4.
L. K. Larson, defeated Harold Blauer, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1.
Harold MacGuffin, defeated H. F. Valentine, 7—5, 6—4.
D. N. Jones, defeated L. B. Hall, 6—3, 6—1.

CHAMPION RETAINS TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REVERE, Mass.—Miss Esther Morrison of the Women's Swimming Association of Brookline retained her title of New England A. A. A. U. fancy-diving champion by scoring 111.4 points in that event, held in the Nautical Swimming Association pool, Saturday. Miss Mae Magill of the Boston Swimming Association was second with 77.2, and Miss Marjorie Phillips, also of the Boston Swimming Association, third, with 74.4.

EVANS WINS FROM HYDE

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Charles Evans Jr., former United States amateur champion, captured the Country Club of Buffalo's twentieth annual international invitation golf tournament by beating Paul Hyde, Buffalo district titleholder, 4 and 2, in the 18-hole final Saturday afternoon. Evans took an early lead and was never headed.

NOBLE RETAINS TITLE

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—A. D. Noble of Boston has retained his Ontario lawn tennis junior singles title. The Boston player defeated D. N. Scott of Providence, in the final round on Saturday, 7—5, 1—6, 6—4.

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HALCYON WINS IN FINAL ROUND, 13-5

Captures Possession of the Hempstead Polo Cups

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The Halcyon team, as revamped, following the retirement of Stewart Iglehart from their line-up, took proud possession of the Hempstead Cups, as the result of the final round of the series for low handicap teams in the Meadow Brook spring polo tourneys on Saturday afternoon on International Field. Though in receipt of a handicap of 2, as the reward for the substitution of Thomas Mather for the Old Aiken player, they did not need it, winning from the Meadow Brook Fox Hunters by a score 13 to 5.

Old Aiken, winner last year, was forced out this season by reason of the increase of their handicaps, but by recruiting two younger brothers of the members of that team, came within the limit without loss of combination skill. Both the former winners and the new recruits had received their first instruction from Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, the mother of the international captain, who presented the cups to the winners.

Philip Iglehart, the younger brother of the retired star, once more proved the leading scorer, but had the aid of his pony also, who added an extra goal to the five which he hit in, by a well-directed kick. The summary:

HALCYONS M. B. FOX HUNTERS
No. 1—Philip Iglehart..... F. S. Allen
No. 2—Elbridge T. Gerry..... William H. Jackson
No. 3—Robert L. Gerry, Morgan Belmont Back—Thomas Mather, George E. Kent Jr.

Score—Halcyons 13, Fox Hunters 5. Goals—Inglehart 5, Mather 3, R. L. Gerry 2, pony, by handicap 2, for Halcyons; Allen 2, Belmont 2, Jackson for Fox Hunters. Referee—J. C. Cooley. Eight 7½m. chukkers.

CANADIAN MARKSMAN TAKES KING'S PRIZE

BISLEY CAMP, Eng. (AP) — The highest honors for marksmanship in the British Empire went to Lieut.-Col. R. M. Blair of Vancouver, Saturday, when he won the King's prize after a tie-shoot with Lieut. Desmond Burke of Ottawa.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, commanding officer of the Seaforth Highlanders, and Lieutenant Burke of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, finished the final stage of the great shoot with totals of 283 out of a possible 300. Then they went out alone to determine the destiny of the prize of $1250 given by His Majesty, and the gold medal and badge offered by the National Rifle Association.

The Canadians steadily registered bull's-eyes in the shootoff, neither one yielding any advantage. But Lieutenant Burke on his seventh shot dropped to the inner and the prize went to Lieutenant-Colonel Blair.

Lieutenant Burke won the King's prize in 1924. It was the first tie between Canadians for the prize, which now goes to Canada for the sixth time.

Lieutenant Burke won the Prince of Wales's prize. He will get $500 and the badge.

THIRTEEN MATCHES IN CANADIAN TENNIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian lawn tennis championship tournament opened on Saturday when 13 matches were played in the men's singles, all the competitors being from local clubs. Competitors will get into action on Monday when 80 matches are scheduled in the men's singles in which there was a total of 116 entries, as well as in the men's doubles and the ladies' singles and doubles. The results of Saturday's matches were:

CANADIAN MEN'S TENNIS SINGLES
First Round

A. Billesden defeated V. Topping, 6—0, 6—0. J. D. Gibson defeated J. T. Symons, 6—1, 6—0. F. A. Schulman defeated J. G. Collins, 6—1, 6—1. B. N. Barrett defeated E. M. Manning, 3—6, 6—4, 8—6. J. Grant McLean defeated W. Barsby, 6—1, 6—0. G. D. Brown defeated J. C. Burnand, 6—4, 6—2. F. W. Torrance defeated F. R. Smith, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2. J. P. Coupland defeated F. R. Smith, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round

J. P. Coupland defeated John C. Risk, 6—3, 6—1. M. W. Duthie defeated George Wright Jr., 6—1, 6—0. J. R. Black defeated F. G. Dyke, 7—5, 1—6, 6—2. P. Hicks defeated S. V. Hetherington, 6—2, 6—3. M. P. Margesson defeated D'Arcy McGrath, 6—2, 6—2. J. McCausland defeated R. E. Andrews, 6—2, 6—8, 6—0.

MISS TOWNSEND TO COACH

PHILADELPHIA—Miss Anne B. Townsend, reputed to be one of the best girl field hockey players in the United States, has been appointed coach at Shady Side School and will assume her duties in October.

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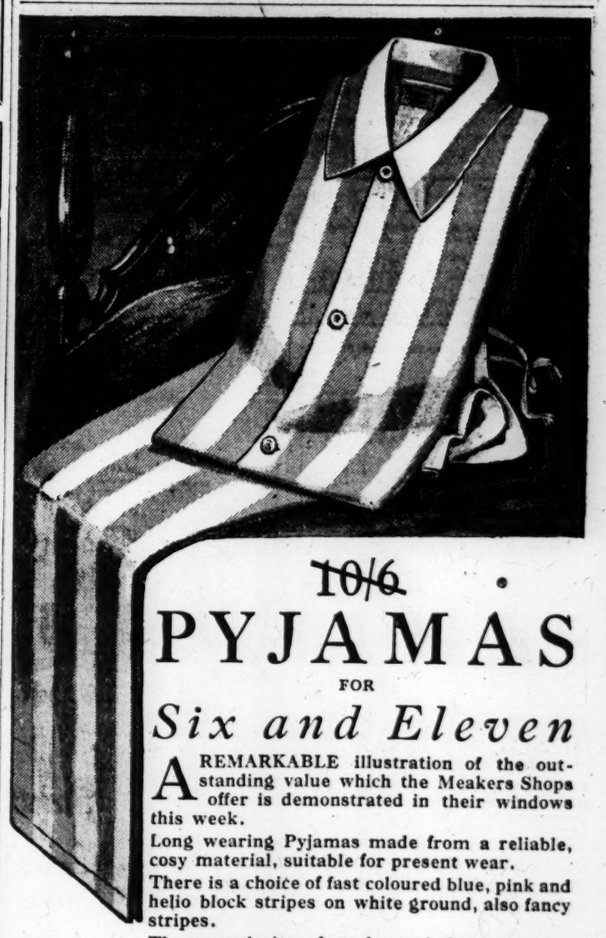

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

W. D. BROWN WINS IN M. V. TENNIS

Defeats G. H. Boehmer Jr. in Straight Sets at 6-2, 6-1, 6-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Wray D. Brown, St. Louis district player, successfully defended his title as Missouri Valley men's singles champion by defeating Gustave H. Boehmer Jr., also of St. Louis, in the final round here Saturday. Brown won in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1, and took permanent possession of the Missouri Valley singles trophy presented in 1925. It was Brown's sixth win of the singles title and his second challenge cup.

In the opening set Boehmer tried his usual placement game, but Brown gained a 2-to-1 lead on his speed. Boehmer, being somewhat erratic at this stage of the contest. The St. Louis Junior star became steadier, Brown lost two games on trying to force Boehmer out of position. The champion became more accurate in driving to the corners and as a result won three straight games and the set, 6—2.

Boehmer Lacked Steadiness

Play in the second set was somewhat similar to the first. Boehmer appeared discouraged in this set and did not make the effort that he did in the opening set. In the third set Boehmer tried to put more speed on his shots. He came into the net after some fast driving and forced the play to be close, but lacked steadiness toward the end. Brown won the set, 6—1, and the match.

Miss Mae Curcurut, left-hander from Wichita, is the new Missouri Valley women's singles champion as a result of her victory over Miss Milligent D. Endicott, St. Louis, a former champion. The steady placement game proved too much for the St. Louisian. Miss Curcurut, winning in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2. Miss Endicott had two legs on the Missouri Valley singles trophy and the distinct deprived her of permanent possession of the prize.

The junior singles title went to John Mellhorn, 17-year old player from Fort Worth, Tex., who gained a surprising victory over G. H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis district junior champion. The match between the two players went the limit of five sets, McDiarmid won, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4. In the final set of the match Boehmer was leading, 4 to 1, when the Texas player began a brilliant net attack, running off five straight games to take the set, 6—4, and the championship.

Miss Lamb Wins

Miss Rosamund Lamb of Okmulgee, Okla., is the first Missouri Valley girls' tennis champion. She defeated Miss Mercelna Weiss, St. Louis district girls' title holder in the finals. Steadiness and more accurate placements near the baseline gave the Oklahoma girl the victory, 6—4, 6—3.

The invitation mixed doubles tournament was won by Miss M. F. Endicott and F. C. Stuckman, St. Louis, who defeated Miss C. C. Hagemeyer and W. M. Martin Jr., St. Louis, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2 in the finals.

In a special exhibition singles match, H. E. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated W. F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, 6—4, 6—4. Coen just recently returned from an extended European tour.

HOLE-IN-ONE FOR HACKL

BRIELLE, N. J.—The twelfth hole of the Manasquan River Golf and Country Club course was made in one Saturday afternoon by George F. Hackl of New York, playing in a foursome with H. Craig Severance, Robert Tamblyn of New York and the club professional, Charles Gardner. Hackl holds the record for the Lakewood course, a 68, made two years ago.

TWO HOLES IN ONE

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Two holes in one during a round of golf was the record made at the Miller Park links Sunday by Albert Danke. Danke sank his tee shots on the first hole and again on the fifth. He had two witnesses to the remarkable feat. Both the aces were mashie shots of 75 and 70 yards. He scored a 73 for the round.

Californians Win in Western Tennis

Carry Off High Honors in Clay Court Tournament at Skokie

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO.—Californians invading the territory carried off high honors in singles and doubles in the annual championship tournament of the Western Lawn Tennis Association just concluded Sunday on the clay courts of the Skokie Country Club north of here. K. E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara won the singles title by defeating his team mate, H. E. Vines of Los Angeles, and together they won the doubles final.

Vines won his place in the finals by eliminating the former champion, E. J. Pare of Chicago, in a semifinal round match. The title battle was close, going five sets before Gledhill won, 12—10, 6—0, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1. Vines started well, building up a lead with his lefty flat drives; but Gledhill evened it up and finally won the first set after many deuces. In the second set Vines passed Gledhill at the net with accurate backhand and forehand drives.

In the third set Gledhill retreated to the back court and outsteadied his rival. Vines took the fourth set after a trick drop-shot hit the net and bounced over to give him an advantage. In the final set Gledhill concentrated his attack on Vines's backhand and made short work of it.

In doubles, Gledhill and Vines defeated F. F. Royer and G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4. The women's singles was won by Miss Ruth Bailey of St. Louis, who defeated Miss C. L. Zinke of Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—3. Miss Zinke and Miss Ruth Oexman of Cincinnati won the doubles crown by a victory, 2—6, 7—5, 8—6, over Mrs. Ruth Riese of Saginaw, Mich., and Mrs. Barbara Duffy of Cleveland.

MEHLHORN WINNER OF METROPOLITAN OPEN

LONG BEACH, N. Y. (AP)—W. J. Mehlhorn played a great round of golf when he needed it to win the Metropolitan open championship, Saturday, with a 72-hole score of 288, a magnificent achievement over the difficult Lido Golf Club course.

To slip in ahead of Wilfred Cox, a brilliant but somewhat erratic professional from Brooklyn, Mehlhorn played his final round in 68, giving him a three-stroke lead. Cox previously had compiled a highly creditable 291 for the four rounds.

Cox placed himself in the forefront in the third round Saturday morning when he covered the 18 holes in 67 strokes, a new course record, it developed when Metropolitan Golf Association officials disqualified Arthur D. Potter, who reported a score of 64 Friday.

Henry Ciuci, finishing with a great 70, slipped into third place with a score of 294, and Leonard H. Diegel and James M. Barnes tied for fourth at 298. Bracketed at 300 were Eugene Sarazen, MacDonald Smith and Craig B. Wood.

M. J. McCarthy Jr. led the amateurs with a total of 302. M. J. Brady and R. A. Cruickshank tied for tenth place with scores of 304.

MONTENECOURT WINS TITLE

EASTON, Pa.—Jean A. Montenecourt of Cranford, N. J., won the men's singles in the eleventh annual Lehigh Valley tennis tournament Saturday. He defeated Edward Epstein of Easton, a fellow member of the Lehigh University tennis team, in the final, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1. Miss May Cruse of Allentown won the women's singles championship by defeating Mrs. Robert Williams, also of Allentown, 6—3, 6—1.

M. H. PARTRIDGE WINS

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Melvin H. Partridge won the Quaker Ridge singles tennis championship when he defeated A. Baisley Sheridan, formerly of Yale, in the final on the New Rochelle Tennis Club courts Saturday. Exhibiting the same brilliant game which has marked his play in all his matches, Partridge won at 6—3, 6—2.

ATHLETICS GAIN IN LEAGUE LEAD

Yankees Fail to Reduce Margin—Chicago Wins Six Out of Seven Games

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St. Louis	51	39	.567
Cleveland	45	43	.511
Detroit	45	45	.500
Washington	44	51	.400
Chicago	35	56	.385
Boston	26	63	.292

RESULTS SATURDAY

Chicago 4, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 6, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 8, New York 4.
New York 11, Cleveland 6.
Washington 3, St. Louis 2 (12 innings).
Washington 2, St. Louis 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY

Chicago 10, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 11, Detroit 7 (11 innings).
Cleveland 6, New York 4.
St. Louis 8, Washington 5.

After several disappointing seasons for the followers of the Philadelphia Athletics, it does seem as if they can almost figure on the present team winning the pennant. Nothing certain, of course; but the obstacles which have set the Mackmen back in the past have been met this season and successfully handled. The Athletics have held up when facing the New York Yankees, chief opponents and too much so in the past, and have finished a successful western invasion.

The Yankees continue to play high-grade ball, but are not reducing the lead of the Athletics and with the latter leading so substantially and time passing, it looks as if the New Yorkers were up against a severe problem to win that pennant. One thing the Yankees are experiencing this year is a series of mishaps and mostly to their star player Ruth, whose enforced absence from the game at certain stages has decidedly hindered the progress of the team.

Whereas the Yankees should be bettering the work of the Philadelphia team in games won and lost over an entire week at this stage of the season if they hope to catch the leaders, the past week was just the reverse. The Athletics won six out of eight games, while the Yankees won four out of eight, thereby dropping back two full games.

Similar Opponents

This week both the Yankees and Philadelphia teams are playing on their home grounds and against opponents of similar caliber, the Athletics entertaining Cleveland and Chicago, while the Yankee Stadium will be invaded by Detroit and St Louis.

Against the Cleveland team the Athletics have generally fared well this season, having won seven of 11 games played, but against the Chicago White Sox the Athletics have won only six and lost five. The Yankees have lost only two games out of 11 played with the St. Louis Browns this season, although the Detroit Tigers have proven worthy opponents and the Yankees have won only five out of nine games from them. Unless the unexpected develops, New York and Philadelphia should just about hold even on games won.

The teams having the best records in wins last week are the Philadelphia Athletics, Chicago White Sox and Cleveland. The Athletics won six out of eight; Chicago won six out of seven and Cleveland won five out of nine. New York and St. Louis broke even with four won and lost, while Boston lost four out of five and Detroit dropped five out of six games.

Grove Wins Again

Grove, Philadelphia's brilliant left-hander, won his sixteenth game of the present season when he defeated the Detroit Tigers Saturday by a score of 6 to 2. Sunday the Athletics took their fourth straight game from the Tigers 10 to 7, but it required 11 innings.

Cleveland moved up to fourth place as a result of dividing a doubleheader with the New York Yankees on Saturday and strengthened its hold on it Sunday by winning, while Detroit, erstwhile fourth-place team, lost to Philadelphia. The Yankees without Ruth were not so powerful and were only able to divide the four games with the Indians.

As a result of winning Sunday the St. Louis Browns managed to break even with Washington in a four-game series; but it took their best pitcher, Gray, to succeed. Gray's victory over the Senators makes his thirteenth this season. Saturday the Browns were defeated in both games of a doubleheader by the Senators, the first game going 12 innings before a winner was declared.

Chicago, seventh-place club, defeated the Boston Red Sox, eighth-place team, four times in four games played in Chicago. Saturday the White Sox won a close-fought game by a score of 4 to 3, although out-hit by the losers, 9 to 5. Sunday saw an easy victory for the home team with Lyons pitching nicely. The Red Sox batters secured only four hits against Lyons and Chicago won by a score of 10 to 0.

Shires, hard-hitting Chicago first baseman, went hitless Sunday after having connected safely in 19 consecutive games.

MIDWEST POLOISTS DEFEAT U. S. ARMY

Advance in Junior Championship at Rumson, N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J.—The new selection of polo players of the United States Army, sent to try to recover the junior polo championship, lost last year to the Old Oaks team after the officers had held it for the preceding two years, were again unfortunate this year when they lost their initial match of the 1929 series at the Rumson Club on Saturday to a team calling itself the Midwest team, mostly from Chicago. The score was 10 to 8.

Barney Balding, a brother of the star of the first game, lived up to the family reputation by standing out as the chief scorer for the winners, making five goals. But only fine defense by his associates in the final chukkers, in the face of a desperate attack by the officers, with Lieut. Mark McClure at the scoring end of it, prevented extra play, as McClure scored six of the eight goals for the soldiers, to bring the Army within one point of the Chicago team at the end of the seventh chukker, and fought his best to tie the score in the last five minutes of the game, only to be stopped every time. The summary:

Positions	Midwest	U. S. Army
No. 1	Barney Balding	Lieut. Mark McClure
No. 2	Seymour H. Knox	Maj. Cortlandt Parker
No. 3	William M. Blair	Lieut Guy C. Benson
Back	Nelson S. Talbott	Lieut. C. N. McFarland

Score—Midwest, 10, United States Army 8. Goals—Balding 5, Knox 2, Blair 2 for Midwest; McClure 6, Benson, McFarland for Army. Referee—Edwin Stewart 3d. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

LOTT WILL REPLACE FRANCIS T. HUNTER

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—George M. Lott, Jr., replaces Francis T. Hunter on the Davis Cup team of the United States for the challenge round against France, according to the announcement made today by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The young Chicagoan, by intensive practice in Paris while the rest of the team was encountering Germany at Berlin, was able to raise his game, which had been below par ever since his arrival in Europe, due to his devoting his attention to baseball this spring at the University of Chicago, and has now reaped the reward.

The balance of the team, as in the case of the interzone final, will consist of William T. Tilden 2d, who will undoubtedly play in the other singles position, and the English doubles champions, Wilmer L. Allison and John W. Van Ryn.

Play for the trophy, now possible within the reach of the United States once more, will be staged at Roland Garros Stadium, near Paris, beginning on Friday, and continuing on Saturday and Sunday.

MRS. O. S. HILL WINS

DENVER (AP)—Mrs. O. S. Hill, Kansas City, retained the women's trans-Mississippi golf championship Saturday by defeating Miss Marion Turpie of New Orleans on the thirty-seventh hole, 1 up.

UNITED STATES NAVY TENNIS TEAM WINS

Defeats U. S. Army for the Leech Cup, 6 to 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Winning 6 matches to 1 in an exhibition of fast net play, the United States Navy tennis team defeated the United States Army at the Chevy Chase Club here to capture the Leech Cup, perpetual challenge cup for interservice competition.

This is the fourth time in six years of competition that the Navy has won the trophy presented by Abner Y. Leech Jr. of Columbia Country Club. Commander V. H. Godfrey, captain, receiving this year for his team. Army won in 1924 and 1925 and the Navy the next three times.

Ensign James Farrin was the only Navy player to gain an early edge, rounding up a two-set victory over Lieut. D. D. Hedekin, 6—2, 6—3. Early Army leads soon disappeared, however. Lieut. Richard M. Watt Jr. took a hard three-set match from the Army's champion, Maj. R. C. Van Vliet, Commander C. C. Gill won from Major Finley, 7—5, 6—4, and Lieut. S. K. Robinson lost to Ensign William Howard, after standing on the threshold of victory.

Only Majors Van Vliet and Finley came through for the Army in the doubles, defeating Lieutenant Watt and Commander V. H. Godfrey, 5—7, 6—0, 6—3. Capt. Robert Anderson and Commander Gill, Navy, proved stronger than Col. Walt C. Johnson and Lieutenant Hedekin in the deciding set, winning 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Maj. William Robertson and Lieutenant Robinson fell before the energetic stroking of devastating overhead work of Navy's youngster team, Ensigns Farrin and Howard, who won in two sets, 7—5, 6—3. The summary:

SINGLES

Ensign James Farrin, Navy, defeated Lieut. D. D. Hedekin, Army, 6—2, 6—3.

Lieut. Richard M. Watt Jr., Navy, defeated Maj. R. C. Van Vliet, Army, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Commander C. C. Gill, Navy, defeated Major Finley, Army, 7—5, 6—4.

Ensign William Howard, Navy, defeated Lieut. S. K. Robinson, Army, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5.

DOUBLES

Capt. Robert Anderson and Commander Gill, Navy, defeated Col. Walt C. Johnson and Lieut. D. D. Hedekin, Army, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Maj. Van Vliet and Major Finley, Army, defeated Lieut. R. M. Watt Jr. and Commander V. H. Godfrey, Navy, 5—7, 6—0, 6—3.

Ensign James Farrin and Ensign William Howard, Navy, defeated Maj. William Robertson and Lieut S. K. Robinson, Army, 7—5, 6—3.

UNITED STATES WINS ALL FIVE MATCHES

BERLIN (AP)—The United States captured both the concluding singles matches in the interzone Davis Cup tennis finals from Germany July 21 and wound up the series with five straight victories and no defeats.

William T. Tilden 2d swept through Daniel Prenn, German national champion, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1, and Francis T. Hunter downed Hans Moldenhauer, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4, 6—1.

WRIGHT WINS TITLE AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAVERLY, Mass.—Fred J. Wright Jr. of the Albemarle Golf Club won the Massachusetts State amateur golf championship for the second successive time, Saturday, when he defeated Emery P. Stratton of the Brae Burn Country Club in the final round on the links of the Belmont Spring Country Club, 8 and 6.

EKSTROM WINS STATE TITLE

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Henry W. Ekstrom '30 of Concord, Dartmouth College golf captain, won the State amateur golf championship at the Manchester Country Club course Saturday by defeating Harold Nute of Manchester, the qualifying-round medalist, 4 and 3.

J. H. DOEG WINS ANOTHER LEG

Defeats Mercur in Longwood Bowl Tennis Singles 10-8, 6-4, 8-6

By a Staff Correspondent

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—John H. Doeg of Santa Monica, Calif., undergraduate at Stanford University; Frederic Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., were the winners in the historic Longwood Bowl tournament held on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club Saturday afternoon. Doeg won his second leg on the bowl by winning the singles in straight sets from Mercur at 10—8, 6—4, 8—6.

Mercur and Hall, the United States clay court champions, took the doubles final by defeating W. Bradshaw Harrison of San Bruno, Calif., and a student at the University of Oregon, and Kenneth B. Appel of South Orange, N. J. Mercur and Hall won after dropping the first set. The score: 6—8, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

Three Californians took the honors in the women's invitation tournament, held annually in conjunction with the Longwood Bowl tournament. Miss Ethel L. Burkardt of San Francisco, Calif., won the singles title from Miss Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., after dropping the first set at love. The score: 0—6, 6—4, 6—3. Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of San Francisco and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., took the doubles final from the Palfrey sisters, Misses Sarah H. and Mianne, at 8—6, 8—6. The Palfrey sisters were within a point of taking the first set at 7—5, but the Californians were too quick for them, forcing them to make errors.

Doeg's straight-set victory Saturday was the first clean sweep scored in a Longwood Bowl singles final since William T. Tilden 2d defeated Lewis N. White in 1926 at 6—3, 6—4, 6—3. It took the Californian less than 95 minutes to score his victory, under a warm sun, in contrast with the singles final of last year, when Wilmer L. Allison and John W. Van Ryn, the young United States Davis Cup stars, fought it out on a soggy turf, and before a mere handful of spectators. Allison won a leg on the bowl last year by winning at 7—9, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Doeg's victory this year, which was not gained easily, was due mainly to his service and his ability in the forecourt as a volleyer and smasher. Mercur, on the other hand, tried to pass him and to lob to him. Doeg, apparently, had his battle plans made up ahead and would not let the steady Mercur play anything but his own game.

In spite of his victory, Doeg was the more erratic of the two, making 96 errors to Mercur's 72. However, Doeg earned 67 points to 30 for Mercur. Mercur won five love games to Doeg's four.

LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS TOURNAMENT SINGLES—Final Round

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., 10—8, 6—4, 8—6.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated W. Bradshaw Harrison, San Bruno, Calif., and Kenneth B. Appel, South Orange, N. J., 6—8, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.

WOMEN'S INVITATION SINGLES

Final Round

Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 0—6, 6—4, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, San Francisco, Calif., and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Miss Mianne Palfrey, 8—6, 8—6.

MRS. REYMOND WINS, 1 UP

RYE, N. Y.—Mrs. Ruth Reymond of Baton Rouge, La., played the Westchester Country Club course for the first time this week and she was extremely satisfied Saturday afternoon at the result. For, after coming through nicely in the qualifying round of the women's invitation tourney on Monday, she swept through to win the final in an extremely close match with Mrs. H. A. Martelle of Hartford, Conn., by 1 up.

WOLF IS DOUBLE WINNER

SPRING LAKE, N. J.—Harry F. Wolf of Montclair won the singles and paired with Anton F. von Bernuth, also of Montclair, to win the doubles in the annual north Jersey coast championship tennis tournament Saturday. Wolf defeated John Strahan of Orange, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0, for the singles title. Brainard Lindsay and Carlton Jones of Westfield were defeated in the doubles final by Wolf and von Bernuth, 6—2, 6—0, 7—5.

MISS VAN ANGLEN WINS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP)—Miss Louise Van Anglen of Atlantic City, Saturday won the 100-yard freestyle for women race for the middle Atlantic States A. A. U. championship. Miss Marjorie Pavior, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, was second, and Miss Gladys Lathbury, unattached, was third. The winner's time was 1m. 7s.

CHARLESWORTH TO COACH

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—J. P. Charlesworth '29 of Erigesville, who was center and guard on the Yale elevens of 1926, 1927 and 1928, plans to return to New Haven next fall and assist in coaching the Blue eleven.

Princeton and Cornell Win From Oxford and Cambridge

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE VS. CORNELL-PRINCETON

Year and Winner	Points
1921—Tie	5 —5
1925—Oxford-Cambridge	9½—2½
1926—Oxford-Cambridge	7 —5
1929—Princeton-Cornell	9 —7

Oxford-Cambridge 2; Princeton-Cornell 1; Tie 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—For the first time in the eight years of their competition, the combined track and field team of Princeton and Cornell Universities defeated the team composed of picked athletes of Oxford and Cambridge Universities at the meet held on Saturday on the grounds of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island. The result was 9 first places for the Americans to 3 for the British universities.

Benjamin Van Doren Hedges Jr., captain-elect of the Princeton team, was responsible for two of the points for the winners. He started the meet by winning the 120-yard high hurdles in 15 3-5s., equaling the record established for the meet by Lord David Burghley in 1925. Then he established a new meet record in the running high jump with a height of 6ft. 2in. He was also second in the pole vault and third in the running broad jump.

Two other meet records went by the board when the two distance runs, generally given to the English, were captured by Americans, in the one-mile run, John E. Gore, of Princeton, running a well-judged race, and coming from behind in the stretch, took the event in 4m. 23s.; 4-5 of a second better than the record of H. B. Stallard, of Cambridge, in 1921, and in the two-mile run, O. C. Beaman, of Cornell, with a final sprint that was almost at quarter speed, completed the distance in 9m. 33 4-5s., 11s. under the former record. J. M. Pumphrey, of Oxford, in a last desperate dash to overtake the speeding Beaman, was also well under the former time.

The fourth record to go was for the 880-yard run, when Thomas Hampson of Oxford won the event in 1m. 58s., the former record being 1m. 58 4-5s., made by B. G. D. Rudd of Oxford in 1921.

Princeton representatives took five firsts, Cornell four.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Garth Wilkinson, Cambridge; R. H. Hand, Princeton, second; K. H. Yocom, Cornell, third. Time—10⅘s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Hand, Princeton; Roger Leigh-Wood, Oxford, second; C. H. Meinig, Cornell, third. Time—22⅗s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by F. W. Tobitt-cherin, Cambridge; Roger Leigh-Wood, Oxford, second; C. E. Baker, Cornell, third. Time—49⅘s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Thomas Hampson, Oxford; R. L. Garland, Princeton, second; S. L. Elmer, Cornell, third. Time—1m. 58s. (New record.)

One-Mile Run—Won by John E. Gore, Princeton; C. E. G. Green, Cambridge, second; H. P. Dawson, Princeton, third. Time—4m. 23s. (New record.)

Two-Mile Run—Won by O. C. Beaman, Cornell; J. M. Pumphrey, Oxford, second; S. R. Levering, Cornell, third. Time—9m. 33⅘s. (New record.)

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by R. VanD. Hedges Jr., Princeton; R. St. G. Harper, Oxford, second; G. H. Clark, Cornell, third. Time—15⅗s. (Equals record.)

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by John Lincoln, Princeton; F. K. Beyer, Cornell, second; R. St. G. Harper, Oxford, third. Time—25 3-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by R. VanD. Hedges Jr., Princeton, 6ft. 2in. (new record); C. E. S. Gotch, Oxford, second, 6ft.; A. E. Young, Cambridge, and J. S. Wickham, Cornell, tied for third, 5ft. 10in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by A. E. Woodruff, Cornell, 22ft. 8in.; R. W. Reveas, Cambridge, second, 22ft. 5½in.; R. VanD. Hedges Jr., Princeton, third, 22ft. 5in.

Pole Vault—Won by E. L. Colyer, Cornell, 12ft.; B. VanD. Hedges Jr., Princeton, second, 11ft.; S. R. Fairburn-McFee, Cambridge, third, 10ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by L. H. Levy, Cornell, 46ft. 4in.; J. F. Anderson, Cornell, second, 46ft. 1½in.; R. M. N. Tisdall, Cambridge, third, 41ft. 9in.

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Art News and Comment — News of Radio

Debate at a Modernist Show

By DOROTHY ADLOW

TO PERSONS that require a more docile expression in the fine arts, this show might seem striking, and therefore not in good taste. Others might have been perplexed about it. The artists were indulging in monstrous fireworks and they were pleased with the astonishment they could provoke. There is something in impressive even in loud noises.

There was some quite heated conversation on the topic of art and one decided that the modern movement had made a good talking point, if nothing else. One person objected to the extravagance that had become so customary in modern art, that it was a commonplace. To think, said he, of all this violence blossoming from the modest bud of impressionism. It has provided a protective mantle for charlatans and at times made the boundary between the genuine and the false a difficult one to discern. It has made the artist subject to no law but his own caprice, with no rule for measure or verisimilitude, no demand for moderation. The new movement has no limit, it expands with the talents of the artist.

Another voiced his objection. This abstraction in painting advocated by so many has worn itself out. Once we give up painting houses and trees and people, there is nothing left but design itself, and that is as old as man. Painting has always been illustrative in character and never before has there been reason to apologize for that fact. Toss those cubes and spheres about, to be sure, there will be an infinite number of schemes but nothing gained, and a great deal lost by ignoring the shapes of things that can be recognized and named.

There is truth in that, said another, abstraction is an evasive pathway. I agree so far. But, illustration will not return to its former hold. For why go on painting a customary event that can be recorded so much more emphatically on the screen. The artist has been replaced effectively by the machine in the matter of story-telling, pure and simple. He must find some other purpose in which he has not such a destructive competitor. Never in history has he been in such a trying situation, where he must hunt around hysterically for a reason for being, explaining himself ridiculously in a pompous vocabulary. In fact, instead of putting literature into the picture, he must put it in the catalogue. There is frankly no demand for the artist and his wares. He must create artificial demands through press agency and theatricality.

The first one pointed to the pictures on the wall, flaming affairs, outspoken and highly effective. This man has begun to call literature to his rescue, he calls himself Peintre-Poète, and says his pictures are renderings in color of feeling, thought, and fancy mingled in some magic blend. This to me is not irrelevant, but it is customary enough not to be mentioned. In other words, the pendulum is swinging back, the little holiday of modernism has given us more conviction than ever that there is something human nourishing the mind of the artist and he cannot wander too far away into science and speculation without growing tired eventually turning back to the fold.

The discussion then turned to the young artists in Paris. They decided that the new groups were already showing the new tendency. They were frankly more romantic, given to more joyous outbursts. Color was not a mechanism to be pondered upon too drily, used rather with emphasis upon its decorative qualities.

As for the enfants terribles of yesterday that still monopolize the walls of the larger galleries, they have become a little exclusive coterie, known for singular ideas and singular prices. There is not a gallery that does not show or try to show at least one Picasso, Vlaminck, Utrillo, Dufy, Matisse. Names are very important and sometimes the pictures are good.

The discussion ended with the agreement that the present movement has exhausted itself in one way or another, that it must be approaching a sharp bend in the road, and that it will be fun watching what will happen.

San Francisco Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO — Changing places with the summer exodus of San Francisco artists who migrate to western beauty spots from Canada to Mexico, the desert to the mountains, we find other groups of artists who sublet studios and avail themselves of the cool summer days of San Francisco's bay region.

While the faculties of the California School of Fine Arts and the various art departments of the universities have gone abroad or other places about their business, the Rudolph Schaeffer School of Rhythmo Chromatic Design draws teacher-students and students from all over the United States. Their courses are based more upon the art center idea and the "work as you play" trend of modern education as it offers stimulation to select groups of advanced students, who attend this unique school in San Francisco.

The Club Beaux Arts will open in new quarters on Aug. 15 at 166 Geary Street. In the meantime a group showing of the 40 members' works will appear at the Women's City Club. As the wall space of the Women's City Club is treble that of the recent Beaux Arts Galleries, this consistent group of men and women artists of northern California will be amply and properly presented to another part of the art-loving public in the Women's City Club Auditorium.

Lighting fixtures in the newer manner were the chief effort of distinction in the exhibition of architecture at the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum in Golden Gate Park. The architect who carries his designing ability to such details as proper and beautifully illuminated areas and who devises new means and ways of combining materials is indeed artist as well as engineer.

Samples of fresco and sgraffiti by Mons. Simon Pelenc were enlightening to the architect who is turning toward the matter of permanency in outdoor decorative mediums for great buildings as well as colorful cottages where plaster prevails. Pelenc has been commissioned to decorate prominent business buildings in Los Angeles.

'The Gamblers'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Warner Brothers' screen adaptation of Charles Klein's play of a number of seasons back, "The Gamblers," is being presented at the handsome Warner Brothers' Theater on Hollywood Boulevard, along with a number of shorter Vitaphone numbers. "The Gamblers," an all-talking film, deals graphically with the questionable side of so-called high finance, wherein the differences between legitimate business and straightaway gambling are so reduced as to be practically negligible.

The Emersons, father and son, are the outstanding members of the group of Wall Street manipulators that Mr. Klein has drawn for the purposes of his play, and the struggle of a certain federal agent to bring the Emersons to justice is the principal theme of the picture. While much is made of the romantic attachment of the federal agent's wife for young Emerson, it is never developed to the point of usurping the main thread of the story, though Lois Wilson and Jason Robard are given plenty of footage in which to portray the various states and stages of their attachment.

Warner Brothers have given the picture a lavish investiture, and despite some stilted verbiage, the story tells itself plausibly and smoothly enough. Michael Curtiz, clipped of much of his flair for interesting camera angles, has given "The Gamblers" a handsome photographic treatment.

H. B. Warner, as the federal agent, still retains certain elocutionary tricks which tend to weaken the dramatic effect of his characterization, though he makes his waits between clauses less obvious than in "Conquest." Miss Wilson, looking her best and rising serenely above some heavy lines, makes the heroine of the piece a plausible figure. Jason Robart gives the best performance of his screen career.

WALL DECORATION AT KEN WOOD, LONDON

A Mural Commission Recently Executed by Roger Bland.

Roger Bland's Murals

By FRANK RUTTER

London

BOTH unknown and well-known artists in England are being given a chance to try their hands at mural decoration on a large scale.

Little more than a year or so ago, the refreshment room in the Tate Gallery at Millbank was put at Rex Whistler's artistic disposal, and now the visitor is charmed and entertained by the witty and fantastic pageant that moves across its walls. To Philip Connard, R. A., soon afterward, was entrusted the decoration of the room in Windsor Castle, in which the Queen's Doll's House has been installed, and the children of all ages who flock to see that masterpiece in miniature will find in the pictures of royal residences painted direct on the walls, just the mingling of realism and fantasy that makes a perfect setting for such a fascinating toy.

And now Roger Bland, who is still in his early twenties—has done a similar service for the tea room at Ken Wood House, which mansion, together with its wooded park and gardens and the fine collection of old masters it contains, has recently become a national possession through the generosity of the first Lord Iveagh.

Only two years ago Roger Bland was a student at the Grosvenor School of Art and since then he has been working as assistant to Frank Brangwyn, R. A. The decoration of the Ken Wood refreshment room is the first important piece of work he has executed from his own designs, and that he is especially gifted for just such large-scale mural decoration is evident on first sight of the delightful paintings on the walls.

What is now being used as a tea room in Ken Wood House was designed to be the laundry when the brothers Adam built the house in the eighteenth century and the Earl of Mansfield lived in it. Out of the cool and lofty room opens the old Brew House, and standing therein is the stagecoach that for many years plied the hilly miles between London and the outlying villages of Hampstead and Highgate—now themselves integral parts of the monster city. The atmosphere of bygone days that clings to the whole place and makes itself peculiarly felt in these, its humbler, regions has been soaked in by the artist and given out again by him for our benefit in a series of charming blue and biscuit designs showing local scenes against a formal background of heath and hill.

Here is the old Spaniard's Inn with its adjacent Toll House—both to be found to this day practically unaltered on the brow of the hill a few hundred yards from the main gates—and the lordly mansion itself (depicted over the square built brick fireplace) with a coach at the door and quality calling and a great coming and going of flunkeys and a hullabaloo of dogs and romping children, with a member of the noble family looking out of a first-floor window to see what the prodigious bustle is all about.

On the far blue distance is London Town, in its right place on the horizon (where it should have been made to stay instead of being allowed to creep nearer and nearer my lord's domain) and the spire of Hampstead church and its neat little houses are pictured over one doorway, while its twin in Highgate is shown opposite, over the entrance to the Brew House, with sedate Georgian houses marching up Highgate Hill and little boxes of cottages crowding round its foot, and in between the two (and between the windows also, as it happens) Dick Whittington and his cat, Highgate's most famous characters, may be seen setting out to seek their fortunes.

Rolling blue and biscuit fields in which rural idyls blossom and nursemaids and their charges and worthy couples take the air, and spreading chestnuts and immemorial elms flourish—these latter alive with birds and harboring a bird's nester occasionally — connect the main scenes together and make the four walls into one homogeneous piece of lively decoration.

A playful fancy unmarred by any hint of the morbid or grotesque, and the ability to express its working in ornamental designs distinguish London's newest example of mural decoration. Mr. Bland's achievement should do much to help onward the more general popularity of this form of art, as well as to persuade those public bodies who have bare and dingy walls to spare to lend them to him and to his confrères for a space.

Los Angeles Exhibits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Some years ago the Los Angeles Public Library bought a set of Hiroshige's "Tokaido" prints, which have lately been placed on exhibition in the lecture room. It will be recalled that the series records a journey of Hiroshige and his wife from Kioto to Jedo. Sunshine and shower, enchanting bridges, tranquil streams edged with flowered banks, innumerable coolies and villagers going about their daily activities, and ever in the background, the mountains with their ascending and descending rhythms, such were the scenes enjoyed by these travelers. Many of the prints charm with the beauty of design and color, beauty of buildings and decorations, so closely allied with the beauty of landscapes. Some prints amuse with their human interest and insight, and in all one feels the technique of the master craftsman.

At the library are to be seen, also, whimsical posters by Claude Lovatt-Fraser, English artist, best known in America for his costumes and sets used in "The Beggar's Opera."

At the Los Angeles Museum exhibitions of the student work of the Otis Art Institute and the Chouinard School of Art displayed sound teaching, and a freedom of expression that bespeaks a broad horizon in the eye of the instructors. Especially good work has been done along the lines of architecture, and of design in its relation to manufactured products. Drawing and painting follow sound traditional paths. The crafts were well represented by wood carving, metal work and jewelry.

An exhibition of photography of H. W. Menke is being held at the Museum. Mr. Menke is particularly fortunate in his portraiture, in which variety of tone and texture are admirably displayed. His work in landscapes brings out excellent selection in composition and color gradations. Mr. Menke is the official photographer of the Museum.

Paul Engdahl and his wife, Lili Munteanu Engdahl, have opened a small exhibition of water colors and pastels at Little's, Inc. These artists have lately returned from some years' stay in Tahiti, and they are making an impression with their sparkling pictures of Tahitian scenery. Mrs. Engdahl is also a tapestry weaver.

Southern States Art League

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Orleans

HEADQUARTERS of the Southern States Art League, in New Orleans, La., are almost as busy as they were during the winter and spring—for now is the time when most of the engagements for the Circuit Exhibitions are made for the coming season. These entail a great deal of correspondence, since the circuits cover the whole Southern territory, and schedules must dovetail into many fixed dates for local events, such as fairs and college openings and closings, and other exhibitions.

Circulating the work of Southern artists through the South, so that Southern folk may learn what their own painters and etchers are doing, is one of the chief tasks undertaken by the League during the past six years. Pictures, selected for this purpose from the annual exhibitions each year, are sent out to various cities and towns in the South, and exhibited for varying periods by local bodies interested in art and culture—museums and art galleries, colleges and art schools, women's clubs, even men's clubs and state fairs!

The Sixth Circuit Exhibition, which, during the season May, 1928, to June, 1929, visited 29 places in 11 southern states, traveling from Alabama to Texas, Kentucky and Virginia to Georgia and Florida has just been dispersed from New Orleans, La., where it was shown in the Delgado Museum of Art by the Art Association of New Orleans. Its 74 pictures—which include several that replaced pictures sold during the year—have been returned to the artists.

Before the close of the Sixth, the Seventh Circuit Exhibition had started on its journey from San Antonio, Tex., where the ninth annual exhibition took place last spring. It went out in two sections, and both these sections are now filling a two-months' engagement in the Birmingham Public Library, Birmingham, Ala., where, in 1928, the eighth annual exhibition of the league was held.

Included in the double exhibition are many pictures which were awarded prizes in the ninth annual exhibition held in the Witte Memorial Museum at the invitation of the San Antonio Art League last April. These prizes were widely distributed by the jury, going to artists from Kentucky, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana, as well as to several from Texas.

Notable among them is the painting of an old "Antique Shop" in New Orleans, by Clarence Millet, which received the prize given by William P. Silva, first vice-president of the Southern States Art League, for "the best painting in any medium of a southern subject." Mr. Silva, himself a southerner by birth, though now living in California, has twice given this prize to encourage southern painters to choose subjects from their home land. He expressed keen gratification that it was won this year by Mr. Millet, a young painter from Louisiana who, in the last eight or nine years, has come to the fore as an interpreter of the life of the Louisiana countryside and the picturesque streets of "old New Orleans," and who, though he has studied in Philadelphia and New York, has not abandoned his own direct, unpretentious style nor the homely subjects he portrays with such loving fidelity.

One can see the same sort of simple, unvarnished realism in "Negro Quarters, Boone Hall," by Emma S. Gilchrist of Charleston, S. C.; and in Marie Macpherson's "Tennessee Mountaineers."

Other southern subjects found are "The Great Oak" by W. P. Silva; "Mardi Gras, Mobile," by Edmond deCelle; "Down in Mississippi" by Sarah K. Smith; "Wash Day" by Jean Nevitt Flanigan; and "Tarpon Sponge Boats" by Lou-Ellen Chattin. Several artists portray the Missions of San Antonio, and Emily H. Huger chooses "The Teche Country" of Louisiana.

There are not lacking, however, paintings made abroad, or in California, New England, or the Middle West. Tulips and "Northern Magnolias" vie with the "Azaleas" of South Carolina and the "Cactus" of Texas.

Fidelity and simplicity mark the portrait which won the San Antonio Art League's prize—"Mrs. J. R. Baker" by Arthur Bairnsfather of Birmingham, Ala. There is both character and individuality in the face, the hands, and the pose of this upright lady from Mississippi; but the handling is rather hard.

Other notable portraits are by Edna Collins of Austin, Tex., Marie Cronin of Bartlett, Tex., L. M. Tonkin of McAlester, Okla., Charles Cagle of Nashville, Tenn., and Dixie Selden of Cincinnati, O.

President Ellsworth Woodward, re-elected for the fourth time last April, believes that the present Circuit Exhibition will travel as far and fill as many engagements as the last one, and that the Tenth Annual Exhibition, to be held next spring in New Orleans, will surpass previous League shows, both in number of contributors and in the quality of work shown.

His faith in the future of the league, and the importance of its work, have been vigorously set forth in his annual addresses. In a recent interview, he said, among other things:

"The South, for two generations so swamped by the material problems of making a living that it had no time for art, is now forging ahead financially. It must be awakened to the lost idea—the idea of art that has been almost forgotten, while its people were engrossed in reconstructing a defeated country.

"Great art is never the expression of an individual," he continued. "There must be a community feeling, an urge for expression that finds its outlet in the great individual.

"But, important as it is, art must follow patronage, wealth," he points out. "That is the reason the South has not produced eminent artists, for her talented youth have gone elsewhere for recognition. With the increase of wealth and leisure in this part of the country, however, I foresee the South becoming an art center of the future."

Lino-Cuts

London

AN EXHIBITION of British lino-cuts has been opened at the Redfern Gallery. According to the short account of the process given in a leaflet on the subject by Claude Flight, himself one of the first to use the medium with imagination and skill, taking prints from lino blocks is not a very elaborate or difficult business. All the pictures in the exhibition—there are close on a hundred of them—have been printed by hand from blocks cut in ordinary floor linoleum.

The actual printing is done in oil paint and printer's ink, both of which are spread on the blocks by means of a gelatine roller. When color is used, it is transferred to the paper from the block by the straightforward method of rubbing the back of the paper. The nature of the method encourages those who use it to specialize in broad design and to get their effects within a limited range of simple colors, and there is no tradition of lino-cutters behind them to hamper—or help—the experimenters. They have to find out everything for themselves as they go along; which, to say the least of it, is certainly an exciting and stimulating way of working!

Soon, perhaps, there will be a whole literature on the subject, but at present the only authoritative English manual about the new craft is Claude Flight's "Lino-Cuts," recently published by John Lane.

The exhibition is extremely interesting. One of the earliest users of the lino block was the young French sculptor, Gaudier-Brzeska, who was working in the medium more than 15 years ago. A black and white print by him, "Wrestlers," is included in the exhibition. It lacks coherence of design, perhaps, but is drawn with great vigor. A set of five scenes of country life by Julia Mavrogordato was another very attractive item. They were mainly sporting scenes, and were all appropriately colored, and great liveliness of movement was connoted in each little print, which was almost—but not quite—realistically drawn.

There were many examples among the exhibits of striking designs of an abstract character, but with the realistic basis upon which each was built up "showing through," as it were and certainly they were effective enough to make one think the lino block specially suited to this particular mode of expression. Claude Flight's Swing-boats" and "Brooklands," and Sybil Andrews' "Straphangers" were three prints in this manner which will impress everyone favorably.

M. H. Collyer's two colored flower studies, which depicted in each case a posy of varicolored flowers against an evenly colored background (green in No. 58 and red in its companion piece), were also noted as being quite charming little wall ornaments, and extremely decorative also, though conceived in a vastly different mood—for the flower pieces had a distinctly Victorian air—was Cyril Power's large-scale, carefully drawn "Tube Staircase," in blue, green, yellow and black.

Another precise drawing on a larger scale than was the rule in the exhibition was Peter Luling's "Window in Berkeley Mews," mainly clear blue and green in color, a drawing showing all the bricks in the houses opposite and every detail of the window frame, etc., in the foreground, and actually making these commonplace matters of vivid interest to the spectator.

There were a few very effective animal studies also included, of which O. Ward Hunt's most ornamental "Frilled Lizards" in green and yellow and William Kermode's exquisite "Gazelle" showed how flexible the medium can become in accomplished hands, and other prints that gave immediate satisfaction were I. de B. Lockyer's "Chateau de Gruyère," P. Edmond's "Mediterranean Pines," Ursula Birnstingl's "Post-boy" and E. Mitchell's "At the Fair."

Mr. and Mrs. Duffy Act 'The First Year'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—At El Capitan Theater the Henry Duffy Players in "The First Year," by Frank Craven. Staged by Edwin H. Curtis.

In "The First Year," here for only a short engagement as the production end of the business keeps him so occupied, Henry Duffy enacts the rôle of Tommy Tucker, as steady a husband as any girl could wish. And as Grace Livingston, Dale Winter (Mrs. Henry Duffy), had a dreadful time "landing him"—all because Tommy thought he was refused before he got up courage enough to propose.

Mr. Duffy is funny and appealing as the awkward but lovable Tommy and the petite Miss Winter is especially convincing in the touching scene where she has temporarily separated from her Tommy and thinks she has lost him forever. Ray L. Royce gives a mellow performance as Uncle Myron, a kindly port in the matrimonial storm of the couple.

Lloyd Neal is responsible for much comedy in his rôle of Mr. Livingston, who irritates the family by tuning in on conversations so late that he needs must be informed what has gone before. Florence Roberts, as always, gives a truly fine performance as the mother of Grace.

Olive Cooper acts "Hattie," the colored washwoman's daughter. Hattie, in an emergency, serves dinner for Grace as the Tuckers entertain guests, but warns previously that "I washes best, though"—and proves it. George Leffingwell was sufficient as the lofty rival of Tommy, and Edward Lynch and Ann Little were good as the guests at the farcical dinner.

Miss Blanche Adler, one of the trustees of the Baltimore Art Museum, has just added to her gift to its permanent collection of prints, six from the current exhibition of "Fifty Prints of the Year," and six from the French print exhibition which attracted so much attention last month. Miss Adler is assembling at the museum a notable collection of works in the black and white medium, her gifts of woodcuts alone numbering to date 1800.

Radio Costs and Returns

"IF SOME single radio programs cost from $10,000 to $60,000," say some regular listeners, "then how much of the 10 cents we pay for a cake of soap actually goes into this aid to efficient ablution and how much goes to support this elaborate entertainment which is free to all!" It is often proposed that it is the listeners and not the soap and tooth-paste buyers who should provide funds for radiocasting, as is the case in most other countries.

"But," object proponents of the present American system, "you would not expect people who pass by and read posters to pay for their preparation, and yet posters, some of them attractive enough for their own sake, too, are only another example of advertising."

The fact is, according to a recent address delivered by former radio commissioner, O. H. Caldwell, that the excellent radio programs are a legitimate by-product of increased manufacturing efficiency, brought about by larger sales and consequent reduced manufacturing costs, which themselves result from the increased public good will engendered by this type of constructive advertising. That the purchaser of radio-advertised articles is not paying out of his own pocket for these expensive programs is proved by the fact that in general, prices of these articles have not increased over preradiocasting days, although their quality is sometimes questioned.

On this basis of added efficiency in distribution the radio industry, with its $200,000,000 pay roll, has grown up. It is calculated that there are now some 40,000,000 listeners in the United States alone, not to mention Canada. Twenty-five million dollars is invested in radiocasting equipment alone, while more than eight times that amount is said to be invested in radio set manufacturing and distributing plants.

Radio Industry's Gains

The radio industry, through sales of equipment and of advertising time on radiocasting stations is now taking in nearly $2,000,000 every day, and in return it is bringing listeners, whether in cities or remote farms, into direct contact with all the activities in which they are most interested, thus binding the thought of the whole Nation into a constructive unity of interest.

Observing that the average man is fast cultivating the habit of turning to his radio for immediate and uncolored reports of events of local and national importance, many of which he can hear directly, some newspaper men have felt that the press and the radiocasting stations are competitors in the same field. They have shown that stories, recipes and household notes, which were once sought in the morning papers, are now told interestingly to women as they proceed without interruption about their work.

Creeping out over countries and continents the steel web of the railways seemed at first to portend the permanent abandonment of road travel by coach. Actually the larger sphere of activity for the ordinary individual which the railways have developed, has resulted in a great growth in every kind of transportation. With speedy engines in place of horses to draw their much larger and more luxurious bodies, the coaches are back upon the roads, many of them working directly with the railways as feeder lines.

Good Entertainment Demanded

If development of any one form of transportation brings added prosperity to all the others it is apparent that an increase in public interest in good entertainment and in the affairs of the day will bring added success to every agency which maintains a high standard in serving these interests.

For this reason progressive newspapers are working hand-in-hand with radiocasters as railways are learning to do with airplanes, buses and ships. The Chicago Tribune is one daily paper which has found radio to be a worth-while team mate, according to V. H. Pribble, manager of its radio department.

"Its value is more or less intangible," says Mr. Pribble. "It is like institutional advertising which, while not resulting in direct sales, is nevertheless valuable. It keeps a big institution in constant touch with a wide public. We feel that radio is a forward step in the development of modern life, and that a newspaper, with its widespread interests and many angles of contact with the public, should incorporate it. We make no attempt to show in dollars and cents what value station WGN is returning to the Tribune for the money spent on equipment, operation and talent."

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR FRIDAY, JULY 26

Recitalists

Frank Mellor, tenor (WEAF, WRC, WCAE, WLS). 6:10 p. m.

Green Room (NBC—KHQ, KGW). Eva Gruninger Atkinson, contralto, and Sylvaru Jones, basso. 7 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Evening Stars" (WEAF Chain). Dedicated to WRC, Washington. 11:30 a. m.

Leo O'Rourke, tenor; Cavaliers; Rosario Bourdon, conductor (Cities Service—WEAF Chain). 8 p. m.

Light Opera Gems (CBS). From "Fortune Teller" to "New Moon." 10 p. m.

Quakers (Armstrong—WJZ Chain). Novelty instrumental trio, orchestra, mixed quartet and soloists. 10 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Salon Singers (WJZ). Genuine old favorites. 7 p. m.

Second Act of "My Maryland" (Philco—WJZ Chain). 9:30 p. m.

Orchestral Music

Pacific Little Symphony Orchestra (WEAF Chain transcontinental from San Francisco). Beginning with "Leonore, No. 3," Beethoven's most significant overture to his only opera "Fidelio." 4 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). All operatic excerpts. 11 p. m.

Master Musicians (WJZ Chain). Conducted by Otto Wick of European and American experience. 10:30 p. m.

Characteristic Music

"Hawaiian Shadows" (CBS) Native and popular vocals and instrumentals. 8 p. m.

"In a Russian Village" (CBS) Serenading the Volga River. 10:30 p. m.

Educational

"Uncle Bob" Sherwood (Dixie — WJZ Chain). The ancient history of the Punch and Judy show. 7:30 p. m.

"Sliding Continents" (RCA—NBC Pacific) Mr. Hyde's natural history theme. Margaret O'Dea, contralto soloist, and Harold Spaulding, tenor soloist.

Dramatic Sketches

"Whispering Tables" (WEAF Chain). Thrillers. 9 p. m.

Schradertown (Schrader—WEAF Chain). Gus in the toils. 9:30 p. m.

"The Gossipers" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Commentary on the goldfish-like privacy of some apartment houses. 10 p. m.

"The Family Goes Abroad" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Father goes off alone into the Parisian evening. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal Duos

Al Bernard and Billy Beard (Raybestos—WEAF Chain). Musical nonsense. 6:30 p. m.

Darktown Wanderers (WEAF Chain). Rufus at the circus inspires some genuine Negro interpretations. 7:30 p. m.

Billy Jones and Ernie Hare (Interwoven—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Coney Island. 9 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballew's orchestra (WJZ Chain). 6 p. m.

Triadors (Triad—WJZ Chain) Mildred Hunt, contralto, Joe Rines' orchestra. 8 p. m.

Blades (Gillette—WJZ Chain). Announcer McNamee in rôle of sport-reporter, Sam Lanin's music, the National Cavaliers' male quartet and two pianos. 8:30 p. m.

Rollickers' male quartet, Freddie Rich's orchestra (CBS). 8:30 p. m.

Skellodians (Skelly — NBC Chicago). Pickard Family, famous radio purveyors of American folk music, guest artists. 10 p. m.

Dairy (Borden—NBC Pacific, KSL, KOA). 9 p. m.

Broadway Melodies (KGW, KPI, KSL, KOA). Street of melody and song. 10 p. m.

Trocaderans (KPO). 11 p. m.

The Listener Speaks

MAGIC carpets have always been associated with requests so it was quite in order when the Whittall Anglo-Persians offered a request program through the WJZ chain at 6:30 on Sunday evening. When the original carpet received requests, however, they dealt with its destination, whereas now this destination is already fixed by the nation-wide network distributing the program and the requests have to do with the musical freight which is carried upon it.

Sailing above southeastern Europe the pilots of the strange airship gathered impressions of colorful villages among the mountains far below and passed them on to their friends through one of Ippolitow-Iwanow's "Caucasian Sketches." Sweeping on over the plains they caught a melody wafting up from a gypsy encampment, carrying with it all the freedom and joy of the players as well as an echo of their fatalism.

The director, Louis Katzman, then thought of "With a Song in My Heart" from Richard Rodgers' "Spring Is Here"—but rather than alter the course of the flying rug so as to touch New York he offered an arrangement of his own which fitted in better with the general atmosphere of the tour. This melody is one which can be really beautiful when played comparatively slowly and with some feeling, while as a dance number it is not particularly attractive. In this instance it was given the first treatment with marked success.

Now Egypt hove in sight and the mystic curves of the moonlit Nile were interpreted in sound by the "Slave Dance" from "Aida." But in spite of its imposing connections with history the Nile in this democratic age is nothing more than a river—just a cousin, perhaps, of the Mississippi which was next represented by "Old Man River" from Jerome Kearn's "Show Boat"—in which, the announcer observed, this type of music has reached its highest level as yet.

And now, to be true to their name, the Anglo-Persians had to include something British. They chose Edward Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" march, which was written for the coronation ceremonies of Edward VII and from which comes the melody of "Land of Hope and Glory." For good measure they added one of Sir Joseph Barnby's peculiarly satisfying hymns—"O Paradise! O Paradise!"

The nature of this all-request program certainly seems to show that the quality of this hour has attracted the attention of people who really appreciate it.

D. M.

Scots and Spanish Know 'Hoots Mon'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Speaking at a dinner given in his honor by the Scottish P. E. N. Club in Glasgow recently, Robert B. Cunninghame Graham, litterateur, said he was 21 years a ranchman in South America, and he had found that the Scottish and Spanish temperaments were extremely alike.

Neither Scots nor Spaniards made friends readily, but when they made them they made them lastingly. Only in Spanish, of all the languages in Europe could they find a proper phrase for "Hoots mon."

They had another more modern contact, Mr. Cunninghame Graham continued. They had a strong Home Rule movement in the Spanish province of Catalonia that corresponded very largely to the Scottish National movement, which, unfortunately, had received a slight check, but which was undoubtedly going to be the greatest movement in the country.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Villager Among Villagers

THE coach began to leave the station with abrupt shakes, then crept out in the scorching sun of the city and, making a wide half-circle, turned a crowded corner. We passengers clung to our seats, each of us fast clasping with hands the back support of the next seat. We sometimes leaned against one another, and now and then smiled politely to save the situation, till the coach managed to find its straight line over the broad and smooth avenue. It had to stop here and there at crossings, waiting for the signal of the traffic officer, or it had to slow down behind a heavy truck. An alert little boy seated on his mother's lap in the coach did not like the courtesies of our driver, nor the delays from others on the road; so he amused us occasionally by commanding those in front—"Get out 'f way."

Soon the city seemed to withdraw, staying back in the hot crowded streets. Tall brick buildings gradually vanished on low, dusty horizons. We found a fresh green world; nature surrounded and enveloped us. The breezes, accelerated by the swiftness of the machine, caressed our faces, and sweetly played with the leafy boughs of trees. The atmosphere of our crowded coach instantly changed. We had nothing to do but gaze out of the window. But which side of the road to gaze at? We were flying. Every new second brought in a new scene, every new move revealed a new beauty in the woods, which so hurriedly ran back and vanished in an opposite direction. A natural moving picture, indeed, which unfolded itself on both sides of the road bordered with trees.

Here—look! apple trees—in the back of a farmhouse. They are so quiet, unruffled and expanded, as if waiting for something to come. A little this-way we could see the barn, and a worn-out Ford, and a small pushcart with its handles skyward in the backyard, where a rooster reigned over a few hens.

For a while high pines in an open space seemed dancing heavily with solemn and ponderous movements, and forming a circle which moved back slowly. Then soon came in view white stones scattered around, like little white ducks, in front of a cottage resting beneath leafy branches. After this, very strangely, our attention was drawn to innumerable little white ducks scattered along a brook, which was gliding down through bushes and shrubberies. The ducks were like little white stones motionless. Further down two horses were ploughing the field in the hot sun; they had straw hats on their heads. The ploughman was behind the plough. A man and a woman on another little farm were on their knees laboriously weeding the beds of vegetables.

Automobiles whirring passed us; sometimes they seemed dropping down from the skies with a fugitive whisper, and that was all. In the yard of an old cottage an automobile looked like a hard-working horse, which hangs his head downward. Afar, in a woodland, rows of cool green pines upon rows. Then a red painted filling station, and a few steps beyond, the stand of refreshments and sandwiches. A few yards farther down other stands, where farmers kept their baskets overflowing with fruits and vegetables. There was no sign of human presence behind or around the stands. Once more the trees bordering the road granted us a chance to look far away and see over a forest of pines the smoke of the locomotive, the ponderous roar of which seemed to be smashing against the branches and trunks of the trees. The dark thick smoke, floating for a while over the treetops, was descending again amongst the trees, slowly and gracefully.

A little coupé ahead of us, a black hairy dog seated by the side of his master. Our coach wanting to pass by started to blow its horn, while trying to cut a half circle; the little dog, seeing us hurry on with the horn blowing, turned toward us furiously barking. On a broad section of the road swarms of autos ahead of us and behind us. A black cow with white spots on her body was resting beneath a willow, chewing the breeze; a small chap under the hedge around the fields was watching the cow. Ahead of us we could see the placid surface of a pond through the branches of trees bordering the road and the pond. White and yellow daisies smiling in the field beyond the pond. Again we were grazing the lawn of a cottage house; the housewife spreading wet clothes on the lines in the back of the house. A group of wild rose, red and exquisitely fragile, was standing on the edge of the lawn in front of the next house along the road; a few little girls, half-clad and quiet, were seated in the shade of an elm tree near the gate.

Entering a little village on the way the houses were closer to one another. Around a corner looking on the main street stood a white church, humble and silent and pure; the symbol of the faith which the church stands for, seemed to be soaring up in the air. In front of the church, in the clean and trimmed lawn, stood two fir trees like dignified young ladies wearing robes in the style of the eighteenth century. Oh, the tranquillity of the villages in the American countryside! And the white little dwelling houses along the silent streets shaded with cooling trees! Though at short intervals the machines of civilization disturb their serene quietness with the rattle of iron and steel, yet restfulness is still the dominant characteristic of them; as though the racket and tumult of the cities further emphasize the quiet atmosphere in the white villages, where the white churches stand serenely listening undisturbed to the hubbub of the machinery from afar.

And the spirit of the village! How surprisingly it is almost the same everywhere! Simplicity, naturalness and companionship one can see impressed upon everything. The villagers are communicative, friendly and openhearted toward the stranger. They are slow, easy-going and somewhat reflective in pursuit of daily matters. When they stop to answer your questions about your whereabouts, they, too, ask questions about yourselves, but very gently, not to be inquisitive. Constantly being in contact with nature they possess simplicity, and a naïve point of view. When you see them busy about their farms, do not call to them, or do not take the trouble of going to them for a question or information. Just stand by the stone fence, making yourselves visible to them, and soon they will come forward gladly, with a smile on their bright faces, to inquire after your desires. All the types of villagers whom I have met from Armenia to America have given me the impression that they consider nature their kingdom; therefore, anyone who happens to pay a visit to their domain is heartily welcome by them. They feel happy in their generous attitude toward the stranger within their territories.

And could they be any different? How marvelous are the ways of nature! The man in the open spaces is constantly observing them, and absorbing their essence. The vast glittering horizons become the horizons of his thought. The gentle and benign aspects of nature reshape his temperament, and those elements that are austere and rigorous in nature help him to fortify the fragile parts of his makeup. The spring always keeps before his eyes the wondrous scene of the awakening, and the winter makes him to wonder and meditate on the possibilities of rejuvenescence. The summer makes him drowsy and the autumn makes him melancholy. His soul thus is attuned to the universal music, which comes from the gleaming stars and green trees and tinkling brooks and from the winds whistling in the forests and woodlands. And all these elements lend him feeling and make him an artist in a natural way. Such as he express themselves with vivid images and apt metaphors in simple language, which wears the imprints of nature.

Coleridge has sung long ago:

Here he might lie on fern or withered heath,
While from the singing lark (that sings unseen
The minstrelsy that solitude loves best),
And from the sun, and from the breezy air,
Sweet influences trembled o'er his frame;
And he with many feelings, many thoughts,
Made up a meditative joy, and found
Religious meanings in the forms of nature!
And so, his senses gradually wrapt
In a half sleep, he dreams of better worlds,
And dreaming hears thee still, O singing lark,
That singest like an angel in the clouds!

N. D.

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Two Kinds of Flurries

The newspaper headline called it a "Flurry" on the Stock Exchange. But the word seemed rather too mild in view of the scene from the visitors' gallery. The crowds of men on the floor seemed to be trying to escape from some impending peril. Their shouts and furious gestures were wild. Errand boys raced between the milling groups and the telephones to take and give orders, which were scribbled on scraps of paper because of the uproar, just as airplane pilots and mechanics write their communications in the tumult of engines and propellers. The floor under the feet of the strugglers was strewn with torn ticker-tape and other fragments of paper, as though a stationer's shop had met with a blizzard.

A pleasant contrast was a "flurry" of a different sort going on at a street corner two or three miles away. Ah, how much more attractive was this peaceful struggle centering about a flower peddler, and his wagon-load of bright wares.

To be sure, the roses he sells are too far open to last very long, and the carnations are curling in a little at the fringed edges, but yet their color and fragrance are still attractive and consoling to tired eyes, and far lovelier than torn ticker-tape!

The throng of purchasers who press so close to the very wheels and shafts of the cart and the haunches of the patient old horse, are eager for beauty and perfume instead of for profits of money. And so although they jostle and thrust one another to obtain their prizes, it is no wonder that the expressions on their faces and the tones of their voices are utterly different from those of the battlers in the clamorous Exchange.

The tangled heaps of rosebush foliage on the wagon are threshed and gleaned by vehement hands, for the last drooping blooms. Children on tiptoe reach for the treasures which their mothers salvage from the peddler's dwindling stock; —"Oo-ooh! that's a lovely one!" Smiles of simple gladness adorn the faces that are eagerly pressed into the velvety cushions of the flowers for deep breaths of their fragrance, and eyes are aglow with the heart's response, as though from the very reflection of the helter-skelter bouquets themselves.

And see how the dull asphalt beneath the wheels is now strewn with drift of the fallen petals, pink, white and crimson, amid the green débris of torn stems and leafery! Gay adornment for the dingy street, indeed, and a wholly alluring "Flurry in Rose Shares"!

The delicate petals convey communications more welcome to decipher than the paper scraps that littered the Exchange floor with their frenzied commands to buy 200 shares of This at such a fraction, and to sell 350 of That at par. Even where they lie scattered on the pavement, the fragile tinted little pages bear the refreshing message for eyes which can interpret it, that better than all gain of money is the treasure of natural beauty, even though its overflow be trodden under foot.

The Huisache Tree in February.

Bookbuying Thrills

The genuine romances of book buying are with poverty, not with wealth. Their tale is told not in thousands of dollars or pounds, but in cents and pence. There are no joys of purchase comparable to those made possible by sacrifice.

In his Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft, George Gissing says that dozens of his books were purchased with money that might rather have been spent on the necessaries of existence. "Many a time I have stood before a stall, or a bookseller's window, torn by conflict of intellectual desire and bodily need." He tells of a volume of Tibullus that lay on the stall of an old bookshop and the price was sixpence! Now sixpence was all he had with which to buy his dinner. He paced the pavement fingering the coppers in his pocket, and in the end bought the book and went home. There he made a dinner of bread and butter and gloated over the pages of his new purchase.

So it was with many another book on his shelves. To take them down was to recall, how vividly, a struggle and a triumph. Loving to own books rather than to borrow them, that was the only way in which he could enter into possession. Of such purchases many a book lover tells and men who build up libraries in that way are usually very proud of their filled shelves.

One of the early labor leaders in England was Thomas Burt—a miner who started work in the pit at ten, up to which time his schooling all told amounted to two years. Yet Viscount Grey once called him "the finest gentleman he ever knew." The first book he ever bought was a copy of William Cowper's poems. He walked twenty miles to buy it and for weeks lived in a most frugal way, in order to pay for it. One is not surprised that before sixteen, he had read through Gibbon's "Decline and Fall." Thus he laid the foundations of a great influence.

Another honored leader of labor, J. R. Clynes, began with a dictionary. It cost sixpence, but he had to provide candles for the night and those cost him threepence a week, out of his pocket money of eightpence. The dictionary he copied page by page, in his slow crabbed hand, and the bigger the words the more he loved them. In that way out of his small pocket allowance, he picked up books from secondhand stalls and educated himself, and now this ex-mill boy, who started work at ten and lived in a slum, has long been regarded as one of his party's most intelligent and capable speakers. He still regards that dictionary as his most prized possession.

Things are valued when bought with self-denial. There is far more romance about a library built up in that way, than in one ordered wholesale fashion. The time to begin this single buying of books is in youth, and if one is poor so much the better. The buying then will have added joy and sense of triumph.

Abraham Lincoln once bought a book in a curious way. He borrowed a "Life" of George Washington from a neighbor and put it one night in the log wall of his home. It rained and the book was all but ruined. Lincoln took back the book, and explained that he had no money to pay for it, but the neighbor, however, gave it to him, on condition he pulled cornstalks for three days. So the book was paid for by three days' work in the cornfield and doubtless became a treasured possession of the man who later sat in Washington's place.

New England's Home Call

O children, my children, where'er you may be,
From your far-scattered dwellings come home once to me!
If you live upon mountains where valor was born,
Do they catch the first glimpse of America's morn?
If you delve in the prairie's horizon-fenced field,
Has it comelier fruits than my valleys can yield?
If pictures of splendor your cities have wrought,
Have not their strong frames from the hillsides been brought?
If you search in the mines for the wealth that is dear,
The precious gold-dust of your kindred is here;
If temples of learning loom fair on your view,
The little old schoolhouse is waiting for you.
With motherly pride still the children I greet,
As they rush from the door in their coverless feet. . . .

Which one of her own can a mother forget?
My heart is not granite: I long for you yet.
Come back to the past! there are still at my feet
The honest delights that make memory sweet:
The asters and golden-rods stay with their bloom,
The roses are breathing their gentle perfume;
The thistle yet blushes ere flying its seed,
The clematic clings—gleaming snow-drift of weed.
The wild-cherries ripen; the sumac-tree turns;
Like emeralds in air swing the maid-enhair ferns. . . .

Come back to the firesides! come back to the groves!
To woods in which Memory is lost as she roves!
Bring back the old songs that so linger you near,
You sing them in accents no other can hear;
Bring back the quaint stories of hill-side and glen,
That laugh themselves over again and again;
Bring back the rude legends of struggle and woe;
Bring back all the joys of the sweet long ago!
My heart is not granite; I long you to see;
O children, my children, come home once to me!

—From "Songs of Two Centuries," by WILL CARLETON (1902).

ONE warm day in February, certain travelers in Texas, after passing through one hundred and fifty miles of prairie and long stretches of cactus and mesquite brush, came upon The Huisache Tree. It stood before a beautiful building (the garage) at King's Ranch, an immense farm.

The sun was hot but soft clouds drifted across the sky. The date palms looked cool and inviting and the huisache tree, though bare of leaves, cast delicate shadows from its widespreading branches. The only activity of the scene was provided by a Mexican who rode up and tied his horse near by.

The travelers, accustomed to brisk Northern ways, recognized with refreshment the difference of atmosphere here, imbued with the romantic beauty and charm of the South.

Later in the season the huisache tree is covered with a crown of glory, dainty golden flowers, which dance in the sunlit air, acacia fashion.

La panacea universal

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

HAY una aseveración que todos aceptaremos, a saber, que la humanidad necesita de algo fuera de sí misma para su redención y curación. En otras palabras, todos reconocerán la necesidad de una panacea universal para las penas y los males de esta tierra.

Las necesidades de los hombres son similares, sin respeto a raza, color o idioma. Enfermedad, pobreza, dolor, desastres, parecen ser el destino demasiado común del género humano; y la ingeniosidad humana ha hecho su posible por inventar un remedio para estos males mediante arte, los estudios, o lo que llaman las ciencias materiales. Cuán vanos han sido estos esfuerzos se ve por el perdurar de estas formas de error por el mundo entero.

En una frase inmortal, Mrs. Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, ha indicado el camino a la solución de todos estos problemas y ha revelado una panacea segura para todos males. Dice (Miscellaneous Writings, pág. 268), "Las preparaciones de Dios para los enfermos son pociones de Sus propias cualidades." Podemos demostrar la verdad de esta declaración par razonamiento lógico. Podemos probar su poder en demostración. ¡Podrían encontrarse palabras más concisas y abarcadoras que esas,—"pociones de Sus propias cualidades" como remedio para error de toda clase!

Demostremos, pues, por proceso de razonamiento lógico la verdad de estas palabras. Tomad, por ejemplo, la enfermedad. Una de las necesidades más grandes de la humanidad es la de ser librada de esta forma de error. Basemos nuestro razonaniento sobre el Primer Mandamiento, "No tendrás dioses ajenos delante de mi." Este "mí", la Ciencia Cristiana enseña, es Dios, el Espíritu. De ahí, el mandamiento es que debemos de servir sólo al Espíritu. El Espíritu es todo poder, toda ley, toda Vida. "Donde hay el Espíritu del Señor, allí hay libertad", dijo San Pablo. Por lo tanto, el pensar espiritualmente es ser libre. El sentido erróneo de la enfermedad no tiene ni poder ni ley sobre aquel que está pensando en términos de Espíritu, no de la materia, y que aplica las cualidades espirituales en su vida diaria.

Por otro lado, tomad la pobreza, otro gran enemigo de la raza humana, pero uno que no se considera generalmente como estado mental. Dios es Vida, Amor, abundancia de bien. Por lo tanto no puede existir escasez en Él. Pobreza es un estado de separación aparente de Dios, el manantial divino de aprovisionamiento. Uno que está sufriendo de una ilusión de penuria no está consciente plenamente de la abundancia de Su amor y solicitud. Temor, ansiedad, desaliento, son compañeros de la pobreza. Amor, alegría, esperanza, son cualidades espirituales que reflejan a Dios, la Mente divina. El Salmista declaró, "Jehová es mi pastor; nada me faltará". Era consciente de la presencia y del poder de Dios.

Las cualidades espirituales de alegría, confianza y paz—las pociones de Dios—no dejan lugar para sugestiones acechadoras de miedo y necesidad. Acerca de eso, Mrs. Eddy dice (Miscellaneous Writings, pág. 397): "Dios os da Sus ideas espirituales, y éstas, a su vez, os dan las provisiones diarias. No pedid nunca para mañana: basta que el Amor divino es un auxilio siempre presente; y si esperáis, sin dudar jamás, tendréis todo lo que necesitáis a todo momento. ¡Que herencia tan gloriosa nos es dada por el entendimiento del Amor omnipresente! Más de eso no podemos pedir; más no necesitamos; más no podemos tener. Esta dulce seguridad es el 'Calla, enmudece' a todos los temores humanos, a sufrimientos de toda clase."

Podemos probar por la demostración la verdad y el poder de la aseveración consoladora que las cualidades de Dios, la Mente divina, son la panacea por todos males. Una persona estaba sufriendo de una dificultad física que, a causa de su naturaleza y persistencia le dió miedo. Como es la costumbre para estudiantes de la Ciencia Cristiana, se dirigió a la Biblia y a los escritos de Mrs. Eddy por inspiración y auxilio. Un papel cayó de la Biblia en el cual estaban apuntadas ciertas notas indicando párrafos de la Biblia y de las obras de Mrs. Eddy bajo el título "Honradez". A medida que este tema fué estudiado se comprendió claramente que esa cualidad divina podría ser demostrada más plenamente por ella en muchas maneras. Cualidades parecidas, tales como veracidad e integridad le ocurrieron y fueron usadas más activamente en la vida diaria. Cuando el pensamiento se abría a comprender y asimilar estas pociones divinas, la discordia desaparecía, tanto moral como exteriormente.

Cuando se reconocerá que nuestra única necesidad es la de llegar a ser más parecidos a Dios, el esfuerzo humano tomará la dirección correcta y la subordinación a los enemigos y temores avasalladores del género humano cederá a la conciencia espiritual de le existencia verdadera. Jamás se dió a la humanidad mensaje de gracia más grande que este aseguramiento tanto nuevo como antiguo del derecho inherente del hombre a la libertad.

A Game of Chess

Your move, sir. I offer you a knight
To tempt your roving bishop.
Will you exchange the mitre
For my equestrian fighter?
Or would you think the gain too slight?

Ah! you refuse, and fall back on your queen,
While I attack your castle—
Your last defense—the only thing
That shields your puppet king
Who has no power to intervene.

You save your castle, but lose a pawn,
And deem it little loss;
But your white pawn, ejected,
Leaves your bishop unprotected—
I seize it, and the game is drawn:

"Drawn! without a 'checkmate' to a king?
Come, play the game to the bitter end!"
Were this but play upon a checkered board,
Then you and I could, perhaps, afford
To win, though losing everything.

But he who wins this game, has lost,
And he who loses, gains.
To pay too great a price
Would be a needless sacrifice,
And the winning, not worth the cost.

ARTHUR J. PEEL.

The Universal Panacea

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is a statement which all will accept, namely, that humanity has a need for something outside itself for its redemption and healing. In other words, all will acknowledge the need of a universal panacea for earth's woes and ills.

Irrespective of race, color, or language, the needs of men are similar. Disease, poverty, sorrow, disaster, seem the too common lot of mankind; and human ingenuity has exercised its utmost in skill, in learning, and in so-called material science to compass the remedy for these woes. How unsatisfying these efforts have been is seen in the continuance of these forms of error throughout the world.

In one immortal sentence Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has pointed the way to the solution of all these problems and revealed a sure panacea for all ills. She says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 268), "God's preparations for the sick are potions of His own qualities." We can prove the truth of this statement by logical reasoning. We may test its power in demonstration. Could more concise and all-embracing words be found than these,—"potions of His own qualities" as remedies for error of every kind!

Let us prove by a process of reasoning the truth of these words. Take, for instance, disease. One of the greatest needs of mankind is to be freed from this form of error. Let us base our reasoning on the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." This "me," Christian Science teaches, is God, Spirit. Hence, the command is that we shall serve Spirit only. Spirit is all power, all law, all Life. "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty," Paul said. Therefore, to be spiritually-minded is to be free. The false sense of disease has neither power nor law to one who is thinking in terms of Spirit, not matter, and who is exercising spiritual qualities in daily living.

Again, take poverty, another great foe of the human race, but one which is not generally regarded as a mental state. God is Life, Love, abundant good. There can therefore be no lack in Him. Poverty is a state of seeming separation from God, the divine source of supply. One suffering from a sense of lack is not fully aware of His bounteous love and care. Fear, worry, discouragement, are concomitants of poverty. Love, joy, hope, are spiritual qualities, which reflect God, divine Mind. The Psalmist declared, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want." He was aware of God's presence and power.

The spiritual qualities of joy, assurance, and peace—God's potions—leave no room for lurking suggestions of fear and lack. On this point Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307): "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment. What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have. This sweet assurance is the 'Peace, be still' to all human fears, to suffering of every sort."

We may test by demonstration the truth and the power of the assuring statement that the qualities of God, divine Mind, are a panacea for all ills. One suffered from a physical disorder which, because of its nature and continuance, occasioned fear. As is the custom with students of Christian Science, she turned to the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings for inspiration and help. A paper dropped from the Bible on which were written certain references to passages in the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings under the heading, "Honesty." As this subject was studied, it became plain that this divine quality could be exercised by her more fully in many ways. Similar qualities, such as truthfulness and integrity, then came to thought and were put into more active use in daily living. When thought was opened to grasp and to express these divine potions, the discord disappeared, both mentally and outwardly.

When it is recognized that one's sole need is to be more Godlike, human effort will be made in the right direction, and subordination to the enslaving fears and foes of mankind will yield to the spiritual consciousness of true being. No more gracious message was ever given to mankind than this new-old assurance of man's inherent right to be free.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Wind Flowers

Above the foaming river Bow,
Among the mighty hills,
A happy flower in gayest mood
Unfolds its rainbow frills.

From white it blithely turns to pink,
Or wears the rainbow's hue,—
And then it beams,—and smiles, and melts,
Into celestial blue.

The form it carries is a star,
This shining winsome thing,
And where the petals kiss the stem
It clasps a golden ring.

Above the foaming river Bow,
Along the Rockies' ways,
The wind flower lifts a joyous face,
And breathes a song of praise.

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL.

All Colors in the Box

The sun was setting as we entered the harbor of Santorin (Saint Irene), known to the ancients as Thera. This perhaps most striking of the many Greek islands is the mere shell of an ancient volcano, with its principal city built for miles along the rim of what was once the crater, twelve hundred feet above bottomless harbor. The huge ring of submerged volcano is broken in two places, forming the main island and a smaller one, called Therazia, that is virtually uninhabited. Visiting ships sail through a gap in the prodigious walls; but they do not anchor. For though it is big enough for all England's fleet, being six miles in diameter, the crater is too deep for anchorage, so that vessels tie up to buoys which are in turn fastened to the crater wall. . . .

Marvelous colors flame in that old crucible of nature, especially at twilight, when the sea-filled crater suggests the gateway to Dante's Inferno. Sheer ochre-tinted cliffs pitch headlong down into the basin of bluest water; rich blacks merge into purples and blues, with ripples of vermilion and lilac playing through the more somber masses. The prevailing ash-gray tone is streaked here and there with splashes of sienna; the greens of some daring brushes . . . give the finishing touch.

The town [of Thera], just a streak of white and pink along the high narrow ridge of earth as seen from below, stretches for miles between the steep stairways to it at either end; and away off, high on other parts of the sharp ridge, are other white hamlets. In the setting sun the windows sparkled with all the reds and yellows in the paint-box. Quixote windmills in prominent positions turned briskly in the breeze—though it was after eight o'clock on a Sunday evening, the end of the long Grecian twilight. One would hardly expect a swallow to think of building a home here. . . .

The usual hubbub of boatmen was here doubled by scores of donkey-and-mule-men, howling for clients about the wharf village cut into the foot of the cliff. A well-built road of great blocks of lava perfectly fitted together climbs zigzagging to the town, a road steeper than any man-made stairway, mounting nearly a thousand feet before it reaches anything. . . . Here and there enterprising individuals have dug caves for themselves in the crater walls, and from many a tiny opening a candlelight twinkled. It was all like a strange dream, or a colossal background for some movie in which the scenic staff had been allowed full play to its imagination, a movie in which the grotesque could not be exaggerated.

Melos, which we know as Milo, is also the crater of a submerged volcano, naked stone masses towering aloft from the water. But there the world-wide fame of the armless Venus it has bequeathed to mankind is the best reason for a visit. For when all is seen and done we agreed that while all the isles of Greece are worth seeing, Hermopolis is their chief beauty and Santorin their dramatic climax.—HARRY A. FRANCK, in "I Discover Greece."

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STOCKS PURSUE AN IRREGULAR PRICE TREND

Profit-Taking Sends Many Issues Off—Electrical Equipments Strong

NEW YORK (AP)—Chief speculative interest shifted today from the stock market, which developed increased irregularity, to the grain markets, wheat advancing 3 to 4 cents a bushel in Chicago and as much as 6½ cents in Winnipeg. Credit conditions were slightly easier, call money receding at 5 per cent for the first time in several weeks, with a fairly plentiful supply.

Renewed weakness of the motor stocks and heavy profit-taking in the rails contrasted with the strength of the public utilities and electrical equipment issues on the New York Stock Exchange. In the general list the main price tendency appeared to be downward, with selling influenced in the opening hour by a technical belief that a reaction was in order.

Outside the shifts in grain prices, increasing the potential purchasing power of the agricultural regions, the day's principal business was in developments touched off by statements of favorable earnings of several of the corporations. Some of these statements were interpreted as indicative of the making of new commitments which undoubtedly brought heavy selling into the market.

General Motors sagged to another new low level below 67 in reflection of speculative disappointment over the June sales statement. Packard, Chrysler, Marmon and Murray Corporation also fell back 1 to 1½ points.

Much Profit-taking

Coppers pointed upward at the opening, but turned heavy around Calumet and Kennecott carried those issues 1 point or more below last week's final quotations.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube was marked up 3 points to a new high at 134. Inland Republic dropped 2 points and Ludlum 4, while United States Steel common and the Bethlehem were in rather free supply.

Merger rumors provided the groundwork for the entrance in the public utility issues. North American moved up 4 points to 165, and Detroit Edison 3½ to 325¼, both new high records.

Westinghouse Electric extended its gain to 6 points by touching a new high at 206, and General Electric sold more than 2 points higher. National Power & Light and Columbia Gas also were in brisk demand.

International Cement sank 4½ points to a new low at 74 on tariff uncertainties. Simmons Co., Purity Baking, du Pont, American Can, National Cash Register, Columbia Carbon, Continental Insurance, and Posfum all sold down 2 to nearly 4 points, and Allied Chemical broke 13.

With the exception of the utilities and a few specialties, several of which made new highs, the trend was downward in the last half hour.

General Electric sold 362, a new high, and record prices were also established by Detroit Edison, Ingersoll Rand, Coca Cola, Louisville Gas, Westinghouse Electric first preferred and North American, up 2 to 10 points.

Selling appeared in some of the oils, with Beacon and Sinclair down 2 each and Houston 3¾. Allied Chemical dropped 13 points and Johns Manville slumped 15.

The close was irregular. Sales approximated 4,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables firmer at $4.85 3-16.

Mixed Tone in Bonds

Trading in the bond market today developed a mixed tone as the convertible issues were called upon to absorb fairly heavy profit taking. Sales continued to fall off. Money was in supply. The call rate renewing at 7 per cent. Time money continued to hold at 7¾.

The second-largest municipal offering was placed in the new financing market, with the sale at par of $40,725,000 City of Chicago Board of Education 6 per cent tax anticipation warrant notes.

In the convertible list a new high record was reached by American I. G. Chemical 5½s, which sold above 133, a gain of more than 3 points over the week-end. American International 5½s also were strong and active issues, and Commercial Investment Trust 5½s crossed par.

American Telephone convertible 4½s were steady around 168½, but International Telephone convertible 4½s encountered profit taking.

In the rails Alleghany Corporation 5s both sold off for a time, while St. Paul adjustment 6s were well supported.

The United States Government obligations which were under pressure all last week, turned upward.

DIVIDENDS

Central and South West Utilities Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the prior lien preferred stock, $7 dividend series; on $1.50 on the prior lien preferred stock, $6 dividend series; of $1.75 on the preferred stock, $7 dividend series, all payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., declared the regular monthly dividend of 5 cents, payable Aug. 12 to stock of record July 26.

General Refractories Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, both payable Aug. 20 to stock of record Aug. 12.

Armour & Co. of Illinois and Armour & Co. of Delaware declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 each on their preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept 10.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 22	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.60¼	$1.60¾	$1.74¾
Corn, 2 yellow	1.20⅝	1.14⅜	1.22½
Oats, 2 yellow	.60½	.61	.67½
Flour	6.40	7.50	7.10
Beef, family	22.00	22.00	26.00
Pork	32.00	32.00	32.50
Lard	15.10	15.00	15.00
Zinc	6.75	6.75	6.20
Tin	47.26	47.26	51.00
Steel billets	40.00	36.00	33.00
Copper	18.38	18.38	18.00
Rubber	.4650	.4737	.4250
Sugar	.0553	.0550	.0525
Lead	6.15	6.15	6.20
Print Cloth	.09⅜	.09⅜	

BUDD WHEEL EARNINGS UP

Budd Wheel Company net for the six months ended June 30, 1929, was $1,816,696, after charges and federal taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to $5.20 a share on 295,515 no-par common shares. This surpasses earnings for any previous corresponding period. June net was $205,676 after charges and federal taxes. Thirteen new service stations, making more than 200 specially equipped serve owners of Budd all-steel automobile bodies, have been added to its nation-wide chain since the first of this year.

FEDERATED METALS GAINS

NEW YORK—Federated Metals Corporation reports for the six months ended May 31, 1929, profit of $714,181 after interest and depreciation, compared with $588,633 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. After estimated federal taxes, the balance is equal to $2.42 a share on 245,847 no-par shares, compared with $1.63 a year before. Current assets May 31 totaled $10,770,393, including $1,304,290 cash, and current liabilities $1,581,294.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. High	Prev. Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 22	Last July 20
45⅞	45⅜	..	Abitibi	1400	47⅛	45¾	46¾	46
102	101	6	Adams Exp	100	102	102	102	
101	..	..	Ad & Strauss	100	127	127	127	124½
36⅝	35⅞	6	Adams Ex	100	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	
85⅜	83¾	5	Adams Ex pf	400	85¾	85	85¾	
35⅝	35	2	Adams Mill	200	35¾	33	33	33
104⅝	27	..	Adv-Rumely	100	28¼	27½	27½	
45⅜	43⅝	..	Adv-Rum pf	200	45¾	45	45½	49½
2	2	..	Ahumada	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	
176⅝	173	2	Air Reduc	600	179⅝	175	177	174⅞
27⅛	27	2½	Airway El	700	41¾	41	41	41
4¼	4¼	..	Ajax Rubber	2000	5¼	5	5	5⅛
4¼	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	2400	6	5⅝	6	5⅝
26⅝	25⅞	..	Albany PWP	100	26	26	26	26
15⅝	15	..	Alleghany	31500	52⅛	51⅞	52⅛	52⅛
113⅝	112	5½	Alleghany pf	200	117	116½	116½	116
248⅝	241	6	Allegh & W	400	116¾	115¾	115¾	116¼
125	120¾	7	Allied Chem	2900	127	125	125	125
284	166	7	Allied Chem	200	120¾	120¾	120¾	..
42⅝	22	2	Allis-Chal	1200	28½	27⅞	28⅛	..
4	4	2	Amerada	1000	31	29½	31	31
25⅜	25	..	Am Ag Ch	200	13	13	13	13⅜
14⅝	14	..	Am Ag C pf	400	46	45¾	46	45
40⅝	40	..	Am Bk Note	200	145	142	142	..
55⅛	55	..	Am Bosch	300	55¾	55	55	55⅜
1	1	100	Am Brake	400	55¾	55	55	55⅜
51⅛	51	..	Am Br Boy	700	51	50	51⅜	50½
102	102	..	Am Br Bv pf	100	102	102	102	102
107⅜	3	Am Can		13500	156½	153⅞	163½	165⅝
107	..	Am Can pf		500	138	138	138	139
107⅝	..	Am Chain pf		500	86	85½	86	85½
69⅝	69	Am Com Alc		700	49¾	47	47	48⅜
45⅝	45	Am Encaus		400	54⅜	54	54	65⅜
25⅝	25	Am En Tel		42000	37	36	37	34⅜
96⅝	95	Am Europe		2500	92	88½	92	90½
88⅛	88¼	Am & FPw		31500	133½	127½	130½	127⅞
87⅝	87⅛	Am & FP 2pf		200	95¾	96	96¼	96
1	1	Am Hawaii		200	37⅜	35¾	36¼	36⅛
6	6	Am Hide pf		100	33	32	32	
15⅝	15	Am Ice		1200	46½	46	46	45¾
15	15	Am Ind Corp		7300	75⅞	73½	76	79½
118	118	Am Lar pf		100	118	118	118	118
6	6	Am Leon		200	134½	130	130	134½
104	104	Am Loco pf		100	118	118	118	..
30	30	Am Metals		500	64	63	63	64½
6	6	Am Met 6s		200	126½	126½	126½	..
4	4	Am Piano		400	4	4	4	4
15	15	Am Pw&Lt		5100	158	153⅜	153⅜	153
100	100	Am P & L 6		100	100	100	100	100
81	81	Am P & L pf st		100	80½	80½	80½	80½
51⅝	51⅛	Am Radiat		18800	52⅝	49⅞	50	52⅜
44⅝	44	Am Roll Mill		1600	43¾	41	44½	44⅝
130	130	Am Saf Raz		200	65	65	65	65
37⅜	37	Am Ship		600	37⅝	37	37⅜	37⅜
63⅝	63	Am Smelt		5500	110½	106¾	108⅞	109¼
51⅝	51	Am Sm Fnd		23	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	51⅜
111	110	Am Sm El pf		200	112	112	112	112
54⅝	53⅞	Am Stores		400	68	67½	67⅞	67⅜
24⅝	24⅜	Am Sugar		400	85	83½	84⅜	84⅜
250	158¼	Am Tob'T		3700	246¼	243⅝	244⅝	246⅝
112	112	Am Tob pf		600	155¾	153	153	156⅛
107⅝	107⅝	Am Type pf		100	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	
47⅜	46⅞	Am Wat W		1900	135¾	133½	133½	134½
90	90	Am Wool		900	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
91	91	Am Wool pf		600	42¾	41	41	43
14⅜	14⅜	Am Wrt et		200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14
23⅜	23⅜	Am Zinc		300	23½	23	23	23
67¾	67¾	Anac Wire		100	91½	91½	91½	..
68⅝	68⅜	Anaconda		3000	68¾	68¾	68¾	68⅞
2.10	2.10	Anchor Cap		400	47½	46⅝	46⅝	47⅜
4	4	Andes Cop		4000	52	50⅞	50⅞	51¼
6	6	Arch Dan		1100	30⅜	30	30	30½
25⅞	25⅞	Arch Dan pf		50	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
2	2	Armour Del		100	88	86	86	..
13⅝	13⅝	Armour of Ill A		500	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
6⅝	6⅝	Armour of Ill B		1100	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
64⅝	64⅝	Armour Ill pf		100	73½	73½	73½	64
2	2	Arnold Cons		800	21¾	21	21½	20⅞
1	1	Art Metals		300	29½	28½	28½	..
1	1	Asso Apparl		100	53	53	53	..
1	1	Asso Dry G		13100	53½	52¾	53¼	52¾
1	1	Atchison		200	253¾	253¾	253¾	256¾
1	1	Atchison pf		400	102	101⅝	101⅝	101¾
1	1	Atl Coast L		2700	253½	253	253	256⅜
1	1	Atl G&W I pf		100	61½	59¾	60	62⅞
1	1	Atl G&W I pf		100	55½	55½	55½	54⅝
1	1	Atl Refin		4000	67¼	64⅜	64⅜	63⅝
1	1	Atlas Powd		100	101	101	101	..
1	1	Atlas Tack		1000	16⅜	16	16¼	17½
1	1	Auburn Auto		1400	395	377	381	376¼
1	1	Auto Sales		300	32	31	32	31

—B—

125	114½	7	Baldwin pf	10	119½	119½	119½	..
8	7	6	Balt & O	13700	135⅞	133⅜	133½	135
80⅛	79¼	4	Balt & O pf	800	75⅞	75⅛	75⅛	..
13⅛	12¾	..	B&O rets pf	500	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	..
104⅛	104	6½	Bamber pf	10	106	106	106	..
2½	2½	2½	Bangor & A	200	84	82	82	84
25⅞	25	2	Bangor&A pf	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	105
20⅜	20	..	Barker Bros	30	28	28	28	..
3	3	2	Barnsdal A	9600	39½	36¾	36¾	39
1	1	3	Beechnut	2300	31¾	28½	29¾	30½
11⅝	11⅝	..	Belding H	200	81	82¾	82¾	..
7⅝	7⅝	..	Bendix	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
3	3	3	Mest & Co	75100	101½	93¾	93½	98¾
2	2	3	Mest & Co	1300	95¾	93¾	93½	95¾
1	1	7	Beth Steel	64600	121¾	119	119	119
1	1	7	Beth Steel pf	600	120¾	119¾	120¼	120
1	1	..	Bloom'dale	100	48	48	48½	49½
1	1	..	Blum'thal pf	40	95	95	95	..
1	1	3	Bohn Alum	300	125¾	125	125	125
1	1	..	Booth Fish	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	1	3	Borden	2200	95¾	93	93	94⅜
1	1	4	Borg Warner	2500	114½	107½	109¾	114½
1	1	..	Boston & Me	1200	119	118	118	115
1	1	..	Briggs	8500	33¼	31¾	31¾	35⅞
1	1	..	Briggs-S St	5500	42¾	41¾	41¾	41⅝
1	1	..	Brit Steel	500	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1	1	..	Brit Steel 2pf	200	8	8	8	8
1	1	3	Brockway	200	45¾	44¼	45	45⅞
1	1	4	Bklyn Man T	1900	60½	60	60¾	59¾
1	1	5	Bklyn Un G	1100	226	218	218	218
1	1	2	Brown Shoe	600	49	48½	49	48¾
1	1	..	Bruns Balke	1300	38½	36¾	37	38¾
1	1	..	Bucyrus	200	32¾	32¾	32¾	..
1	1	..	Bucy cv pf	800	43¾	42½	42½	43⅝
1	1	1.60	Bullard	1500	54¾	52	52	54
1	1	..	Burns Br pf	60	100	..	98½	100
1	1	..	Bush Term	300	58	58	58	58
1	1	..	Butte Cop	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
1	1	..	Butte & Sup	300	8	8	8	8
1	1	..	Butterick	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31⅞
1	1	..	Byers	700	135¾	133	135	139
1	1	25	Byers pf	20	110½	110	110	..
1	1	..	By-Prod C	500	36⅞	33¾	33¾	36

—C—

82⅞	72⅛	4	Calif Pack	2100	79¾	77½	77¾	79
4	3¾	..	Callahan	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
135	122	10	Calu & Ariz	600	128	127⅜	127⅜	127½
85⅜	78	5	Calu & Hecla	1800	41½	40¾	40¾	41¼
26⅝	26⅝	..	Canada Dry	2200	95	93	93	95½
48½	33¾	2.80	Can Pac	2400	243½	237⅛	239¾	244⅜
38⅝	38⅛	6	Cannon Mills	300	36	35½	35½	..
4	4	..	Case Thresh	1000	381	362	362	..
25⅝	25	..	Cas-Dobbs	300	22½	22	22½	..
6	6	..	Celotex	900	58	58	58	..
57⅜	57	..	Celotex pf	200	86	85¾	85	87⅜
84⅜	84	..	Cen Aguirre	200	34¾	34¼	34¼	..
40½	40½	2	Cen Alloy	17000	52¾	50⅝	50⅝	51¼
305	305	8	Cent Of NJ	200	350	345	350	..
69¼	67	..	Cent Rib pf	70	70	70	70	..
6	6	..	Cerro de P	500	51½	51½	51½	..
29	29	..	Cert-Teed	600	26¾	26¾	26¾	27
27½	19½	..	Ches Corp	1000	80	80	80	80
19⅝	19⅛	10	Ches & Ohio	1200	274	270	271	273
4⅞	4⅞	..	Chi & Alton	300	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
48⅜	47⅝	..	Chi & Alt pf	800	81½	80½	81	81
6⅝	6⅝	..	Chi & E Ill	100	54	54	54	..
49⅝	49	..	Chi & E I pf	700	63½	62	62	63
43⅜	43⅜	..	Chi Gt West	1900	18	17⅝	17½	18¾
4⅝	4⅝	..	Chi Gt W pf	600	47½	46¾	46¾	48
1	1	..	Chi M&SP	12500	42⅞	41¾	41¾	42¾
1	1	..	Chi M&SP pf	17300	63¾	60⅜	60½	62½
1	1	1.60	Chi & NW	100	96¾	93¾	93¾	96⅛
1	1	..	Chi Pneu	4100	40¾	39¾	39¾	40⅜
1	1	..	Chi Pneu pf	400	40¾	38½	39⅜	38¾
1	1	7	Chi RI	3200	141¾	140	140	140¾
1	1	7	Chi RI 6%	200	99¾	99	99	..
1	1	7	Chi RI 7%	200	106	106	106	..
1	1	3	Chi Yel Cab	200	32⅜	31½	32⅜	31¼
1	1	..	Chick Cot O	100	47	47	47	47
1	1	2.40	Childs	300	37½	36¾	36¾	36¾
1	1	3	Chrysler	28000	69	67½	67¾	72⅞
1	1	3.60	City Ice	5200	61	59½	60	68¾
1	1	7	City Stores	300	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	59⅜
1	1	5	Claett Peabody	300	53	52	53½	53
1	1	4	Coca Cola	1200	148⅞	143⅜	143⅝	145
1	1	..	Coca Cola A	200	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	..
1	1	..	Collins&A	200	47	47	47	46⅞
1	1	..	Collins&A pf	200	93½	93	93	50⅜
1	1	3	Colo F&I	12400	72⅝	66¾	68	72½
1	1	..	Colo Southn	200	134	130	130	135
1	1	..	Col Gas	37200	91	88	88½	88⅝
1	1	..	Col Gas rts	25300	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1	1	1.15	Col Carbon	1200	193¾	188	188	193¾
1	1	..	Col Graph	11200	66½	64	64¼	64⅜
1	1	..	Col Graph rcts	100	64	61	63	64¼
1	1	..	Com Cred	9400	50¼	48	48⅝	49⅝
1	1	..	Com Cred pf	70	25	24⅝	24¾	25
1	1	..	Com Cr pf B	10	25½	25½	25½	..
1	1	..	Com Cr xw	30	90	90	90	..
1	1	4	Com Inv Tr	7200	179	173¾	174¾	179¼
1	1	..	Com Inv war	2200	58½	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
1	1	..	Com Sou	200	483	479½	479½	..
1	1	2	Conde Nast	200	72	71	71	70⅞
1	1	..	Congoleum	6000	25¾	24¾	24¾	25¾
1	1	..	Con Film pf	400	25¾	24¾	24¾	25¾
1	1	..	Con Gas	56600	152	148	148¾	148¾
1	1	..	Con Gas pf	300	98	97¾	97¾	98
1	1	..	Con Textile	400	27½	27½	27½	27½
1	1	2c	Container A	2600	16	15⅝	16	..
1	1	.60	Container B	1200	16	15⅝	16	..
1	1	..	Cont Bak A	2200	87¼	84½	84½	87
1	1	..	Cont Bak B	3000	135⅛	131¾	131¾	135⅝
1	1	..	Cont Bak pf	300	95½	95	95	96¼
1	1	..	Cont Can	3200	81	78⅝	78⅝	81¾
1	1	..	Cont Ins	2400	97¼	96	96	98¾
1	1	.80	Cont Motors	4800	13¾	12¾	12¾	13⅜
1	1	..	Cont Oil	3500	32⅝	31⅜	31⅝	32⅝
1	1	2c	Corn Prod	3300	103¾	101	101¾	103
1	1	..	Coty	2400	61½	60½	60½	61¼
1	1	18	Crosley	1000	86½	84¾	84¾	86¾
1	1	1	Crown Cork	1300	67	67	67	71½
1	1	5	Crucible	500	104½	103¾	103¾	104¾
1	1	..	Cuba Cane	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
1	1	..	Cuba Cane pf	800	12¼	11½	11½	12
1	1	..	Cuba Co	700	17	15	15	16
1	1	..	Cub mA S	200	14½	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	1	..	Cub Dom S	100	4	4	4	..
1	1	4	Cudahy	600	54	54	54	54½
1	1	1	Curtiss	1500	162⅞	161¼	162¾	163¾
1	1	..	Curtiss ct	200	167	162¾	162½	165
1	1	..	Cutler	1300	98	95	95	98

—D—

69⅛	42⅞	..	Davison	3200	54⅜	53¼	54	53½
128	116	7	Deere pf	110	117⅞	117	117	117¼
226	182	9	Del & Hud	1500	224⅞	218	219	223⅞
160½	120¼	6	Del Lac&W	14400	160½	156¼	156¾	154⅝
42⅝	22	..	Denv RG pf	1900	76	75	76	75
330	224	8	Det Edison	400	330	325¼	330	..
84⅞	43½	2½	Devoe&R A	100	48	48	48	..
164	130	8	Diamond M	60	133	131	131	133
103⅜	8¾	1	Dome Mines	100	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
54⅜	40	3	Dome Stores	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	48
202	155⅜	4	Dupont	1100	189	184	184	184⅜
119	114½	6	Dupont deb	1400	114½	114½	114½	..
45	36	..	Durham H pf	10	42¾	42¾	42¾	..

—E—

207⅞	168	5	East Kodak	200	195½	192⅜	192⅜	156⅜
26⅝	26	3	Eaton Axle	1300	61⅜	59⅜	60	62
39⅜	26½	2½	Eltingon	600	27⅜	27½	27½	27⅝
112½	96½	6½	Eltingon pf	100	99¾	99½	99½	..
17¼	126⅝	4½	Elec Auto Lt	1600	169	162	165½	169
18⅝	11	N	Elec Boat	1200	11¼	11	11	11
82¾	43¾	1	Elec P&L	29900	82¾	78⅝	80⅜	79¼
109¼	102	7	Elec P&L pf	300	106	106	106	106½
92⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	3000	88⅜	85¾	86½	85⅞
22½	5	..	Emer-Br A	100	9¾	9¼	9¼	..
85⅜	66½	5	End John	100	93	91¾	93	..
71½	47	1½	Eng P S	9300	71	68¾	68¾	68¾
110½	90	5	ng P S 5 pf	200	110½	110	110½	111¾
107	92¼	5½	Eng PS 5½pf	100	104	102⅞	102⅞	103
41	21¼	2	Equit Big	900	39¾	39	39¼	39¾
84¾	64	..	Erie	10700	84½	81½	81¾	84
66¼	57	..	Erie 1 pf	1100	63½	63	63	62¼
54	44½	4	Eureka Vac	200	51¾	52	52	52
73⅜	62¾	2½	Evans Auto L	700	53¼	52¾	53¼	53

—F—

35	31	..	Fairbanks pf	20	29	29	29	29½
109	68⅛	1½	Fed Lt&T	100	91	91	91	..
22⅝	16	.80	Fed Motor T	300	15	15	15	..
101	90¼	2	Fidelity Ins	1400	112	110¼	110¼	111¾
74⅞	62⅜	6½	Fllene pf	50	101	101	101	..
20⅝	7⅝	..	First Nat St	3600	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
72⅝	40¼	..	Fisk Rubber	4300	8⅞	8	8	8
98⅛	85⅜	35	Fisk Rub 1pf	180	44	43	44	44
97⅝	88¼	..	Fleischmann	8700	97⅜	95¾	95¾	97¼
87⅝	87¼	2	Fleischm ct	200	97	96	97	96½
65⅝	44	..	Florsheim B	900	69½	68¼	68¼	70½
101	80¾	..	Foundation	500	52¾	50¼	50½	53¾
54⅞	37¾	4	Fox A	700	90	88¾	88¾	89¾
			Freeport Tx	900	43	41½	41½	42⅝

—G—

33⅞	20	..	Gabriel A	1000	24	22⅞	22⅞	24½
23	20½	..	Gardner M	100	14	14	14	13½
102	81	4f	Gen Am Tk	400	95¾	93	93	94⅜
90⅝	81	..	Gen Asphalt	1000	89½	86⅞	86⅞	89⅞
69¾	55½	2	Gen Bronze	400	62½	61	61	..
120⅜	81	4	Gen Cable A	200	92½	92½	92½	93¾
362½	219	4f	Gen Elec	42400	262½	251	260¼	251⅝
11⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11	11	11	11⅜
90	40	1½	Gen G&E A	11700	89⅝	86	87⅞	89⅜
116½	102	7	Gen G&E 7

STEEL TRADE PRODUCTION IS INCREASED

Prices Are Generally Firm —Ingot Output Gaining— Sheets Are Easier

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

NEW YORK—With U. S. Steel common stock going to new high levels for all time, the attention of the business world has again been focused on the steel industry. Perhaps the greatest development was the gain in steel ingot production over that of last week. Operating rates increased 2 per cent on a general average to 95 per cent for the industry. The general average rate a year ago was slightly under 70 per cent.

A spectacular development was the appearance of 75,000 tons of new inquiries for fabricated structural steel, one of the largest totals this year. Government reports of structural awards during June showed that they tied with March of last year for second highest for all time, having been second only to March of this year.

Brisk Structural Business

The unusually brisk business in structural steel these many months have appeared a paradox to many in view of the many predictions and reports of a falling off in building operations. Statistics have frequently been presented to prove that building awards were less than a year ago. However, many of these reports are expressed in dollars and cents value. Yet the cost of building has declined since a year ago because of keener competition among general contractors.

These dollars and cents totals are therefore not an indicator of building quantitatively, so to speak. Again, if there has been a decline in building it is in the smaller house construction which does not use structural steel. Once more, a falling off in steel for building purposes, if any, has been compensated for by the larger amount used in heavy construction.

Usually steel business begins to quicken in August and if history repeats itself the mills will be having more business than they can handle, what with the present momentum here in mid-summer. The automobile makers will be purchasing more steel next month when new models are being produced on a large scale. Several makers have recently announced these models to the public.

The railroads are buying as much equipment involving steel as at any time this year, with a particularly brisk demand for locomotives. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy may purchase 25 engines; the Great Northern is in the market for 12; the Texas & Pacific is expected to buy five; the Detroit & Toledo Short Line six.

Large Pipe Demand

Orders for steel pipe for gas lines placed so far this year total 600,000 tons, which is probably a record over so short a period. Much more pipe has been bought for oil companies as well. A moderate demand exists for cast iron pipe. The City of Hartford, Conn., is in the market for 4000 to 5000 tons, the City of Syracuse wants 2000 tons, while Manila, Philippine Islands, is inquiring for 1300 tons. Mostly large diameter pipe is in demand these days.

Prices of iron and steel are firm for the most part, though wire nails and black sheets and galvanized sheets are gradually sagging from official price levels. Thus in galvanized sheets the quotation of 3.70c, Pittsburgh, has practically disappeared in favor of 3.60c to the general trade and 3.50c to jobbers.

In pig iron there is considerable increase in the number of large inquiries, though consumers are rather slow in placing their orders. New England has been the most active selling center along the Atlantic seaboard and competition for the business has been keen among makers at Buffalo, Everett, Mass., Port Henry, N. Y., and Birmingham.

Good Pig Iron Shipments

Shipments of pig iron against old contracts are not as heavy as during June, yet are larger than in July of last year. It is estimated that 10,000 tons of Alabama iron has been sold to Philadelphia and Baltimore districts since the reduction in freight rates has been announced. These rates were to have become effective next month. However, the northern producers of pig iron have protested the proposed cut in rates to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Radiator companies have been the best buyers of pig iron in the East of late, with textile machinery makers of New England a close second. Railroad equipment companies have been among the purchasers.

The principal pig iron manufacturer in Virginia will start up his remodeled blast furnace in October and may compete in the eastern Pennsylvania district.

Rumors of another big steel merger have been revived, the likely members being the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, the Republic Iron & Steel Company and the Inland Steel Company. Such a combination plus two or three more lesser companies would make a corporation second to United States Steel.

Nonferrous Market

Tin has continued to lead in activity among the nonferrous metals. Prices were creeping higher on each day except on Thursday when profit-taking caused a temporary halt. Sales have been the largest in months, consumers having been attracted by the apparent strength of the market. Sales have been made at 47c a pound, the highest since March.

Sentiment in copper was improving and the volume of business was slightly higher. London prices were rising rapidly, having gained 55 shillings a ton in four days and later having reached the previous week the lowest levels since last December.

Lead became more active each day of the week, and producers feel that a general buying movement is not far off. Prices have apparently settled at 6.55c, East St. Louis, and 6.75c a pound, New York, after a complete drop by $5 a ton in the last three weeks.

Zinc producers raised minimum prices $2 a ton out of a clear sky to 6.80c a pound, East St. Louis, merely on the strength of the expectation that consumers must come into the market in a few days.

EXTEND WESTERN AIR EXPRESS

LOS ANGELES—It is reported that the group headed by James A. Talbot and Harris M. Hanshue have purchased assets of Western Coast Air Transport Company, an Oregon corporation, to be taken over by the West Coast Air Transport Corporation, a Delaware corporation. Acquisition by Talbot-Hanshue interests is in effect an extension of Western Air Express service north from San Francisco to Portland and Seattle. So far, San Francisco has been the northern point in the company's California operations.

BALTIMORE & OHIO REPORT

The Baltimore & Ohio pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, shows total assets $1,049,875,003, compared with $1,071,581,740 Dec. 31, 1927, and profit and loss surplus $78,617,647, compared with $62,888,722. Current assets were $37,184,-212 and current liabilities $28,214,869, compared with $31,913,630 and $63,441,-123. Income account already published shows net of $29,100,930 after taxes and charges, equivalent, after 4 per cent preferred dividends, to $12.43 a share on 2,-251,878 shares of common, comparing with $22,633,345, or $9.42 a share on common outstanding at the end of 1927.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abraham Strauss 5½s	112½	112½
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	77	77
Alleghany 5s '49	110½	109
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	98¾	94¾
Albany P W P 6s	91¾	91¾
Alleghany 5s '44	110	109¾
Am Int C 5½s	115½	113½
Am F G (then 5½s ct	135	125¾
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	98½	98½
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	94¾	94¼
Am Ice 6s	91	91
Am NatGas 6½s '42	78	78
Am Smelting 5s '47	100¾	100¼
Am Smelting 4s '47	100¾	100¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Am T & T col 5s '46	101½	101¼
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	169¾	168¾
Am T & T sf 5s '60	102¾	102½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105½	105
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98½	97½
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	83	81½
Ann Arbor 4s 95	74	74
Anaconda Cop 5s '53	104¾	104¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96	96
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	88¾	88¾
Atch T&SF 4s	90¼	90¼
Atch T&SF 4½s	152½	149
Atlanta & Char A L 5s '44	101¾	101¾
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	88	88
Atl Gulf & W I col 5s '59	73	73
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101	101
B&O 1st 4s '48	102¾	102
B&O 4½s '60	103¾	103¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	101	100½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101	101
B&O 1st 5s '48	101¾	101¾
B&O 5s series D	100¾	100¾
B&O 6s '55	105¾	105¾
Bal East Coast 5s '74	65	64
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	99¾	99¾
Gannet 6s	85¼	84¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100½	100½
Gen Steel 5½s 'wi	99¾	99¾
Gen Cable 5½s	97¼	97¼
Gen Steel 5½s ww	99¾	99¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101½	100½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	107
Goodyear 5s '67	92	91¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	109½	109½
Great Northern 5½s '52	106¾	106½
Great Northern 7s '36	109½	108½
Green Bay & West deb B.	29¾	29
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72¼	71½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	77	76½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	88½	88
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¾	100¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¾	102¾
Ill Cen 4s '53	84⅞	84⅞
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	93¼	93¼
Ill Cen 6½s '36	107½	107½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	86	85½
Ind Steel 5s '52	103¾	103¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90¾	90¾
Inspiration CVop 6½s '31	101¼	101¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94½	94½
Inter Rap T rfg 5s '66	61¼	60½
Inter Rap T 5s sta '66	60¾	60¾
Inter Rap T 6s '52	52	52
Inter Rap T 7s '52	91½	91
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	52	51
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	103¼	102¾
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	103½	103½
Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	92	91½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100½	100
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	85¾	85¼
Int Paper 6s '55	90	89¾
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80	80
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92	92
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv	168½	165½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	72	72
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87⅝	87⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104¾	104¾
Kendall 5½s ww	91½	91½
Lake Shor & MS deb 4s '28	97¾	97¾
L'Auburo 6s rct ww	99¼	99
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	101	101
Lehigh Val 5s '34	101	101
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	95½	94½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Long Island rfg 4s '49	85	84⅞
Long Island 5s '51	98	98
L&N uni 4s '40	92¾	92¾
L&N 2d 6s NO&M div '30	99¾	99¾
L&N 7s '30	101	101
L&N 7s '30	101	100¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	85½	85½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	56¾	56
McCrory 5½s '41	98	97¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99	98½
Miss Cen 1st 5s '49	98	98
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	83½	83½
Mo K & T 5s B	84½	84½
Mo Pac 5s ct	97	96¾
Mo Pac 5½s	123	122½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73	72¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96¾	96
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	97	96¾
Mo Pac 4½s	72¾	72¾
Mohawk & M 4s	85	85
Montana Power 5s A '43	98¼	98
Montana Pow 5s rtd	102¼	101¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	75	75
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	87½	87½
Nat Acme 6s	101¾	101¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96¾	96¾
Nat Lead 5s ct '46	61¾	61¾
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	9¼	9¼
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4½s '26	119⅝	119⅝
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	10¼	10
Nat Tobe 6s	101	101
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	89½	89
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	77¼	77¼
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96	96
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104	103½
NYC L Sh cou 3½s '98	75¾	75¾
N Y Chi & St L 4½s	93	93
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	100⅝	100⅝
N Y Dock 4s '51	81	81
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	111¼	111¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	104⅛	104⅛
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	79	79
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	71¾	71¾
NY NH&H ct 5s '40	104¼	104¼
NY NH&H 6s cv	125½	125½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	88¼	87½
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	98¼	98¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	59⅞	59⅞
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	103	103
NY Ry inc 6s '65	9	8½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	32	31¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	107	107
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98¼	98¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	110
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106	105½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	97	96½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	83	83
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Norf & W con 4s '96	90¾	90¾
Norf & W gen 6s	101¾	101
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	72	71½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	99¾	99¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100	99½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '67	101½	101½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	63¾	63¾
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	86¼	86¼
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	103	102¼
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	103	102
Nor Pac 6s R 2047	110½	110¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99¾	99¾
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	77	77
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	83¾	83¾
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99¾	99¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	102½	102
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100¾	100¾
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99½	99
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102½	102½
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '40	110¼	109¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	96	95¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	98¾	97½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97¾	97¾
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	70½	70½
Penn R R con 4s '48	92¾	92¾
Penn R R 4s '51	98¾	98¾
Penn R R con 4½s '60	100	100
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	95	95
Penn R R gen 5s '68	104¾	104¾
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109¼	109
Penn R R cv 7s '30	101¾	101¾
Penn R R 4½s	97¾	97¾
Penn R R 5s '64	102¾	102
Penn R R col 7s '30	101¾	101¾
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101¾	101¾
Phil Co 5s '67	97½	97
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86	86
Phil & Read 6s '48	98¾	98
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Poco Call 5s	94½	94½
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	102	102
Postal Tel 5s	93½	93
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98	97½
Purity Bak gu 5s '48	91½	91¼
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96¾	96¾
Remington Rand 5½s ww	97	96½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	81	81
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106	106
St Law & A Ry 5s	94½	94½
St L M & S gen 5s '31	99	98¾
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	93¼	93
St L Merch Br 5s '30	97	97
St L & S F 4s A '50	84¾	84½
St L & S F 4½s '78	87	86½
St L & S F 5s B '50	99¾	99¾
St S W 1st 4s '89	82½	82½
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	102¾	102¾
St P M M & Pac	88	88
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	87½	87
Seabd adj 5s ct	43¾	44½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	54¼	54
Seabd A L adj 5s	46	45½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	68½	67¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	60¾	60
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	97	97
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94	93½
Shell Union 5s '47	96	95¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99	99
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	96½	96½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99¾	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¾	101½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96½	96
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93¾	93¾
So Pacific col 4s '29	87¾	87¾
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	93½	93½
So Pac 4½s ww	97¼	96¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	85	85
So Ry con 5s '94	105	105
So Ry gen 6s '56	111¼	111¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118½	118½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95¼	95¼
Stand Milling 5½s '45	100½	100½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	95¾	95¾
Tenn Copper 6s '25 B	103¼	102½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104½	103¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	100¾	100¾
Tex & Pacist 5s 2000	103½	103½
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	96¾	96¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	56	55½
Tol Trac Lt & Pr 5½s '25	99½	99¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	101¾	101¾
Truax Tr 6½s	93	92⅞
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	107½	106½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92¼	92¼
Union Pacific 4½s '68	96½	96½
Union Pacific 4s '68	85¾	85
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86¾	86¼
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	86	86
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	80	80
U S Rubber 5s '47	89¼	89
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100½
U S Rubber 5½s '33	92	92
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109¾	109¼
Util & Pow A 5½s	90¼	90
Wabash 4½s '78	87	87
Wabash 1st 5s '39	100¼	100¼
Walworth 6½s ww	101	100⅞
Walworth 6s '45	88	88
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	101	101
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	63½	62
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	105¾	105¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	77½	77⅝
Western Maryland 5½s '77	95	95
Western Pas 5s A '46	98½	98½
Western Un 5s '51	102¼	102¼
Western Un 6½s '36	107½	107½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100¾	100¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	99¾	99
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	50	50
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	50¼	48½
Wickwire Steel 5s ct	50	49⅞
Wilson & So 1st 6s '41	100	99¾
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	79	79
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '26	87¾	87¾
Youngstown 5s '78	99¾	99¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July 22	Last July 20
1st 4¼s '47	99.8	99.8	99.2	99.2	99.5
4th 4¼s '38	99.5	99.7	99.1	99.1	99.3
US 3¾s '47	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	..
US 3¾s '56	101.	101.	101.	101.	..
US 4s '54-.104.	103.22	103.22	103.22	..	
US 4¼s '52	107.12	108.	107.12	108.	..

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 3d 7s '57	88	88
Antioquia 7s C '45	92½	92½
Antwerp 5s	90	89¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅞	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99½	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99¼	99¼
Akershus 5s	87⅝	87⅝
Australia 4½s '57	87	86¾
Australia 5s '55	95	94¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	105
Australia 5s '57	94¾	94¾
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	96	96
Austria (Upper) 6½s rcts	89	89
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91¾	91¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101	100⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105½	105⅛
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	115
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108	108
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106¼	106¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	115
Berlin El '51	92	92
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	91½	91¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90	90
Bolivia 8s ct	3.98	3.98
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	86	85
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	100	100
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	100
Brazil 6½s '26	91¾	91
Brazil 6½s '26	91¾	91
Brazil 6½s '27	91¾	91
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	99	99
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106	106
Brisbane 5s '58	89	89
Bremen 7s '35	100⅛	100⅛
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	96½	96½
Buenos Aires 6s Oct 60	96	96
Buenos Aires 6s '61	92¼	92¼
Buenos Aires 6½s	101¾	101¾
Bulgaria 7½s	87½	87½
Caldas (Dep) 7½s '46	96	95½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	96¾	96¾
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100	100
Can (Dom) 5s '52	101¼	101¼
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	99⅞	99⅞
Chile 6s '61	93¾	92⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91¾	91¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99	98½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92½	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	92⅝	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	92¼	92
Chile 6s '62 rct	92	92
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	84¾	84½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	92¾	92¾
Colombia 6s Oct '61	84¼	83⅝
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101¾	101¾
Cophn (City) 4½s '52 ct	86¾	86½
Cordoba (City) 7s '37 ct	94	94
Cundinamarca (Rep) 6½s	87⅝	87⅝
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	94	94
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109½	109½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109	109
Denmark 4½s '62	86¾	86¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103¾	103¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '53	99⅞	99⅞
Dutch E I 6s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	94	93¾
Finland 5½s '58	86	86⅜
Estonia 7s	83¼	82⅝
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	89¾	89¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	95½	95½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99	99
French (Rep) 7s '49	110⅛	109¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114	113½
Germ Cn Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	85½	85½
Germ 7s '49	106¼	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85¾	85¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	96⅛	96⅛
Greek 6s '68	82¾	82
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	100
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	94½	94½
Irish Free State 5s '60	96¾	96¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	94⅞	94⅛
Italian Pub Utl 7s '52	93⅝	93½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	90¾	90⅜
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98	98
Jap (Im Gov) 4s '31	92¾	92¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100⅛	100
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 rct	99	98½
Lombard El 7s ww	99½	99½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100	100
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99⅞	99⅞
Meridionale El 7s '57	97½	97½
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	28	28
Mex 4s small A '10	16½	16½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90	90
Montecatin 7s '37 xwar	98	98
Montevid (City) 7s '52	100½	100½
Medellin 6½s '54	78	78
New So Wales 5s '58	92¼	92
No Ger Lloyd 6s	90¼	90¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	94¾	94¾
Norway 5½s '65	95½	95½
Norway (King) 6s '43	101⅜	101⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	101⅞	101⅞
Norway (King) 6s '52	102	102
Oriental Dev 5½s ct	85¼	84½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	92	92
Panama (Rep) 5s	91	91
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	90¾	90¾
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	100	99¾
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	103½	103½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	94	94
Peru 6s '61	85	84¾
Peru 7s '59	100	100
Peru 6s '60	85½	85½
Poland 7s '47	85¾	85¾
Poland 8s '50	96½	96½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	102½	102½
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	107	107
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	88¾	88¾
Rhinelhe 7s '46 ex-war	96	96
Rhine West '53 ww	92	92
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	92¼	92
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	106	106
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s	87	86¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	95½	95½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s'67	90¼	90¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	105¼	105¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89¼	88¼
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	102¾	102¾
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	96¾	96¾
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	99¾	99¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	104	104
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	96½	96½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	96¼	96¼
Seine (Dep) 7s '42	107¾	107
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	89¼	89¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	89¾	89⅝
Soissons (City) 6s '36	99¼	99
Silesia Prod 7s	77¾	77½
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	112⅞	112⅞
Sweden (King) 6s '39	102¾	102
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107⅝	107⅝
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	96½	96½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	96¼	96¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	85	85
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	89½	89
Trondhjem 5½s '57	91¼	91¼
UK Gt Br&I 5½s '37	102¾	102
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	87¾	87¾
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	56¼	56¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96¾	96¾
Vienna 6s '52	86	86
Warsaw 7s '58	77	77
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	98½	98½

SPINNING ACTIVITY ABOVE LAST YEAR

WASHINGTON (AP) — The cotton spinning industry showed decreased activity in June as compared with May, but was more active than a year ago.

The census bureau's report showed active spindle hours for June to have been 8,155,388,604, or an average of 232 hours per spindle in place, compared with 9,164,542,116 and 261 in May this year and 7,247,762,545 and 203 in June last year.

The average number of spindles operated during June was 36,735,985 or at 104.6 per cent capacity on a single shift basis, compared with 38,945,020 or at 110.9 per cent capacity in May this year and 31,569,503 or at 88.3 per cent capacity in June last year.

DOLLAR ACCEPTANCE VOLUME INCREASES

NEW YORK—Total volume of dollar acceptances June 29 was $1,113,-049,246, a gain of $5,880,394 over May 31 and $86,883,951 over the corresponding date in 1928, the American Acceptance Council reports.

Greatest gain is in credits based on goods stored abroad or shipped between foreign countries. These increased $20,-789,968 during the month and are within $3,500,000 of the highest level reported. Import credits remained about the same as in May but export credits declined $12,900,000 to $368,000,-000, the lowest since September, 1928.

Domestic shipments took only $14,-000,000, while warehouse secured credits declined $7,300,000 to $87,814,-000, a loss almost exactly absorbed by a gain in credits to create dollar exchange.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate.	7%	7%
Commercial paper	5¾ @6	6
Customers' loans	6	@6½ 6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Four to six months	7¾ @8	7¾ @8
Sixty-ninety days	7¾ @8	7¾ @8

	Last Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York.	52⅝c	53⅛c
Bar silver in London ...	24⅜d	24½d
Bar gold in London....	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$56,000,000	$608,000,000
Balances	26,000,000	117,000,000
F. R. bank credit.	25,278,971	112,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5⅛ @5⅛
60 days	5⅛ @5⅛
90 days	5⅛ @5⅛
4 months	5⅜ @5⅜
5 months	5⅜ @5⅜
6 months	5⅜ @5⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	5%
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen ...	5
Chicago	5	Lisbon	6
Dallas	5	London	5½
Kansas City ..	5	Madrid	6½
Minneapolis ..	5	Oslo	5½
Philadelphia ..	5	Helsingfors ...	6
New York	5	Paris	3½
Richmond ..

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Visit to the Chippewa Indians

By FRANCES DENSMORE

Part III

THE next day that Hilda and Harold went to the Indian camp with Aunt Kate they found their little friends anxious to ask them questions about how the white children live.

"Is it really true that white children sleep in things called beds that are high above the ground?" asked Flying Feather.

"Of course," said Hilda, "how could we sleep any other way?"

"But it must be so hard to keep from falling out," said Flying Feather. "We roll ourselves up in blankets and lie down on the ground with our feet toward the fire that is in the middle of the wigwam. I think that is the only good way to sleep."

"Does the Old Man go around your village at night?" asked White Star.

"Who is the Old Man?" asked Hilda.

"He goes around our village every night," said she. "After we have gone to bed we hear him coming down in front of the wigwams, talking in his loud voice and saying that some little boys or girls have not been obedient or loving that day, but he does not say their names. After that he gives us a great deal of good advice. My mother says we must listen and not put the blanket over our ears when he is giving good advice. We do not know who he is, but my mother says he knows every one of us."

White Star's Best Dress

"Is that your best dress?" asked White Star. "My best dress is yellow and trimmed with little shells."

"My best dress is white muslin and I have pink ribbons to wear with it," answered Hilda.

"Have you no beads?" asked White Star.

"Once I had some gold beads," replied Hilda.

"I think colored beads are the prettiest," said White Star. "I wear seven strings of red beads when I am dressed up. And I have a nice clam shell to wear around my neck besides the beads. It is on a string of little beads and is cut into a round piece and is shiny."

"I wish that I might see your best dress," said Hilda.

"I will show it to you," said White Star, and she ran into the wigwam. Soon she came out bringing something made of leather.

"This doesn't look like a dress," said Hilda. "It is made of leather."

"Best dresses are always made of leather," said White Star. "This one is made of deer skin and my mother made it soft and smooth before she sewed it into this pretty dress. The little shells came from a lake that is far away toward the sunrise. See, there is some porcupine quill embroidery."

"That is made from the quills of the kind of bear you saw yesterday," said Flying Feather.

"Truly," said White Star, "this pretty work is made from quills of animals just like the one you saw in the tree. He is a useful animal to the Indians."

"He was dark brown, but these quills are pretty colors," said Hilda. "I never saw a red and yellow animal of any kind."

"It is only the long hairs of the porcupine that are dark colored. The quills out of which the hairs grow are white with dark tips and my mother colors them red and yellow, as you saw her coloring the rushes yesterday," said White Star.

"Your mother must have to work very hard," said Hilda.

"All Indian women are busy, but they like to work," said White Star. "They are always trying to make things pretty as well as useful, and we have no stores where we can buy any thing. See the fringe on the seams and around the bottom of my dress! Is the edge of your best dress like that? My mother cuts the leather to make the fringe."

"White muslin dresses do not have the cloth cut like fringe," said Hilda. "We would think it was old and ragged if it was cut into fringe around the bottom."

The leather dress was cut as Hilda sometimes cut the dresses for her paper dolls, by folding the paper and making a hole for the neck. White Star's dress was all on one piece and she put it on easily by slipping it over her head.

"A leather dress must last a long time," said Hilda.

"I have had this several years already," said White Star. "Indian mothers make their little girls' dresses large enough so they will not outgrow them for some time. It is too much work for the mother to prepare the hide, so that a little girl does not have a new best dress very often."

"What do white children learn?" asked Flying Feather. "Their fathers and mothers must teach them something and yet you did not know how to mark a trail, and you thought a porcupine was a bear. I should think your father would have taught you better than that."

"We go to school and a woman teaches us out of books," said Harold.

"And we learn to speak correctly and to spell, and to make all kinds of things with our hands," added Hilda.

"Our parents teach us to be polite, and to speak correctly, and to make arrows and things. We have that kind of lessons all day. They teach that we must never walk between an older person and the fire, and that we must obey our aunts and grandmothers. We have to obey them even more strictly than our mothers. And we must always tell the truth."

"I suppose," said Harold, "that Indian children and white children are each taught what will be most useful to them when they grow up. A white child does not need to know as much about the forest and the ways of wild animals as an Indian child does, and the Indian child does not need to know about spelling if he is always to live as an Indian. But I thought you said that your mother wanted you to be like white people when you grew up?"

"She does," said Flying Feather. "But she says the Indian ways are good for us to learn first."

"What games do white children play?" asked White Star. "Do you know how to play hide-and-seek?"

"That is one of our nicest games. And we play hide-the-button, too," said Harold. "One child has to guess which hand the other holds the button in."

The Moccasin Game

"I saw some children playing that once. It made me think of our moccasin game. The men hide a little ball under one of four moccasins, and then others guess which moccasin it is under. So we have some games that are alike," said Flying Feather.

"I wish I could hear about all your games," said Hilda.

"I know where there is some clay that you can make into nice animals," said Flying Feather, "I made a wildcat out of that clay and it had four legs and would almost stand up."

"He can make all kinds of things," said White Star. "He can make ducks out of dry rushes, and they float on the water and look like real little ducks."

"Your toys, like your clothing and your houses, are made of things that are near you, aren't they?" said Hilda.

"I'll get you some Indian gum," said Flying Feather, running to a spruce tree and taking some of the little bumps of gum from the trunk. The children were all chewing the fresh spruce gum when they returned to the camp.

"Next time you come I will ask my mother to give you some Indian candy," said White Star.

The moon was red over the pine trees when Aunt Kate and the children went down the pretty Christmas tree road.

"We have learned more about the Indians by talking with those little Indian children than we ever learned from our books at school," said Hilda. "and the more we see them the better we like them."

"I am not surprised," said Aunt Kate. "The Indians are people from whom we can learn many interesting things."

(The End)

The Explanation

Mr. Milkweed came to live
On the pasture hill,
Far from other friends of his
By the valley mill.

He did not walk, he did not ride,
And how he came to find
The sunny place upon the hill
Is puzzling to the mind.

But I have guessed the reason why
And figured how he wished to live alone
Upon the pasture ground.

Where he once lived a wind swept by
That he thought would just suit,
So he came sailing here beneath
His silken parachute!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

A Morning Stroll With the Penguins

Wide World

The Small Grandson of Carl Hagenbeck, the Famous Zoo Owner of Hamburg, Ger., Taking a Walk With Feathered Friends in the Zoo. They Are Evidently Giving the Little Lad a Hearty "Good Morning" Greeting.

A Puzzling Subtraction

From the following sum:—

Subtract the sum below:—

The remainder will be the name of an animal—

W.P.K.

Betty Crosses the Street

OF COURSE it was great fun wheeling Florabelle in the pink plush doll carriage. Betty would stop every now and then, peek under the hood and smile at the red-cheeked dolly.

"We may go as far as the corner," said Betty. "But you mustn't tease to cross the street, Florabelle. Mother says we must never do that."

Florabelle, being a doll, made no reply, but Betty was sure that her mouth drooped just a tiny bit with regret. Or was it her own? She felt of the corners. No, they seemed to be just as usual—turned upward. Still, there was something inside her that was sorry to turn the carriage around and walk the other way. Even with her back to it she could feel the pull of that corner. Slowly Betty reversed the carriage. There could be no harm in just standing at the corner. Mother hadn't said anything about that. But as she stood there the other side of the street seemed to say:

"Come on over."

And the drug store on the corner seemed to say:

"Come on over."

Betty looked hard at that drug store window. It had two huge bottles in it, one green and the other orange. It must be wonderful to stand up close to the window pane and gaze and gaze and—Betty pushed the carriage a wee bit nearer the curb. At that moment a big chocolate rabbit in the very center of the window seemed to nod his head and say, "Come on over, Betty."

Betty gave a little gasp. The front wheels of the carriage slipped down the curb. Betty gasped again. Dear, dear, what was she to do? She glanced across at the rabbit. He smiled a rabbit smile, she was sure, and flapped one of his long chocolate ears. Down went the back wheels of the carriage.

"I'll just run across for a minute," thought Betty. "Only a minute to say hello to the rabbit."

She looked both ways to make sure that there were no automobiles coming. Then she shut her eyes tight and rushed ahead. Bumpety-bump went the carriage over the car tracks. Betty pushed harder. Bumpety-bump! Oh, that was a big bump. She must have struck a hole in the pavement. Then she hit the curb on the other side. She sighed with relief and opened her eyes. The rabbit was gazing right at her.

"Oh you darling thing!" cried Betty, and she left the carriage and ran close to the window.

Such a fascinating window! There were bottles of perfume in blue satin boxes and fluffy powder puffs. And right beside the chocolate rabbit were tiny baskets filled with colored eggs, red and yellow and purple and green.

"I must show them to Florabelle," said Betty. Quickly she turned around, and looked straight into an empty doll carriage!

"Florabelle!" cried Betty, and a sob rose in her throat. She dashed toward the carriage.

There was no Florabelle lying against the pink plush cushions. The hood had fallen back and she could see plainly into the empty carriage. Betty looked frantically about her. How different everything seemed on this side of the street! Nothing was right. The stores seemed all to be in the wrong places. And Florabelle! Where, oh where was precious Florabelle. And why, oh why had she ever crossed the street! She looked over at the good safe side. But as she looked, her eyes stopped short at an object with fluffy hair lying right between the car tracks.

"Florabelle!" shrieked Betty, and she started to step down from the sidewalk.

"Hold on, little lady," said a kind voice beside her. "Just a minute now until this automobile passes, and then I'll get your dolly for you."

"Oh, but it might run over Florabelle," sobbed Betty.

But the automobile didn't. And the nice man rescued Florabelle. He placed her in Betty's trembling little arms and then he piloted them safely across the street, carriage and all.

"Thank you," said Betty, smiling through her tears to find herself once more on the safe, homey side of the street where the stores behaved themselves and everything looked right.

She brushed Florabelle off and tucked her back in the carriage.

"There," she said, "We'll never do that again. I'm so sorry, Florabelle, that I spilled you out. This is really a much nicer side of the street for us, just as Mother said. Now we'll go home and I'll dress you up all fresh and clean. And we'll always play on our own side of the street."

The Mail Bag

Coutanchez, Guernsey, Channel Islands

Dear Editor:

Peter and I were so pleased to see our letters in the Monitor. Thank you so much for publishing them.

We have 14 fowls. We put a hen to sit on some eggs and now we have some wee baby bantams. Just above my bedroom window there is a nest full of baby hedge sparrows, and somewhere near there is a nest full of baby wrens and another full of thrushes.

I collect stamps but I have not got a very big collection—only about 100 stamps altogether. If any Mail Baggers want any English stamps, I have some, and some Dutch ones, also.

My hobbies are music and gardening. I have a good many flowers in my garden now, especially Virginian stock. I should so much like to receive letters from other Mail Baggers.

Kathleen Y.

Sonoma, California

Dear Editor:

I am only 5 years old, so my mother is writing what I say. My daddy is an engineer like our President Hoover and is with the State Highway of California. I have a little friend called Patty and her daddy is an engineer, too. She has a turtle that came from Mexico that is over 100 years old.

We have a radio and every afternoon I listen to the Story Man. I wish he would tell about Snubs, and Waddles, as I should like to hear them talk.

Patsie H.

[What interesting things Snubs and Waddles would have to say!—Ed.]

Eugene, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I am 11 years old, and I have twin sisters and a brother. I live on a hill in the south part of Eugene. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I started when I was 3 years old. I like the Monitor very much.

We are going to Yellowstone National Park this summer. I surely think that it will be a lovely trip. This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I should like to hear from a girl my age.

Ruthie B.

Amarillo, Texas

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I enjoy Snubs, Waddles, the Sundial and the Children's Page. I am 9 years old and should like to hear from girls my age in any foreign country, especially from Europe. I have attended the Sunday School ever since I was about 3 years of age.

Last summer we went to California and stopped for a couple of days at the Grand Canyon in Arizona. It was very wonderful.

Mary Alice B.

West Haven, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Monitor very much. I am 10 years old and am in the sixth grade. We have a little dog named Woofie. He sits upon his hind legs and begs for food, and walks across the floor on his hind legs.

We live in West Haven, a suburb of New Haven, in the southwestern part of Connecticut. There are many lovely resorts along the seashore. New Haven is a large city, and it is the home of Yale University. There are also many other large and beautiful buildings here.

I go to First Church of Christ, Scientist, in New Haven. I should like to correspond with girls anywhere. Love to all the Mail Bag writers and our editor.

Eleanor H.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with a girl of my age (10) in a foreign country. Some time ago I wrote to the Mail Bag, but my letter was not published. I am interested in collecting stamps and should like to exchange with girls in foreign countries. I am also interested in books, too. If any girls would like to know a list of nice books to read, I shall be glad to send it to them. Are there ever any letters from Scotland and Belgium? I should like especially to correspond with girls in those countries. The flowers in California are so beautiful, especially the roses. I just love them.

[This little correspondent forgot to sign her name.—Ed.]

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 10 years old and go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I like the Children's Page very much, and read the Sunset Stories almost every day.

We have a dog named Laddie. He plays ball with us and when the ball goes too far he will fetch it to us. I should like to correspond with a girl my age.

Birdie M.

Alhambra, California

Dear Editor:

I love to read the Monitor. Waddles, Snubs, Mr. Scroggins, One Minute Biographies, the Mail Bag, and the "Sunny Hours" stories are my favorites. I am 11 years old and have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School for more than 8 years. I have a dear little dog called Snubs, my grandmother has a cat called Sponge, and our neighbor has a kitten called Buzzy.

My home is in Alhambra, 20 miles from the ocean, but I am spending my vacation with my grandmother. She has a goldfish pond and birds. I have two pet white rats called Michel and Alexander.

I am interested in stamps and have been saving them for two years. I have many to exchange with other boys. I should like stamps from Turkey, Bulgaria, Korea, Crete and Indo-China.

Allen M.

The Plains, Virginia

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have ever written to the Monitor. I read it every day, and enjoy it very much. I like Snubs, Waddles and all the other little stories.

We live out in the country on a farm called Palmerstone. Our house is 100 years old. I have chickens of my own that I feed every day, and we have a swimming pool, where we go swimming very often. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade at school.

I am inclosing a poem which I have written. I should like to correspond with any girl my age from any country. I send my love to the Mail Baggers.

Mary T. K.

[Thank you for sending the little verses about the sunset, Mary.—Ed.]

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I have written two letters to the Mail Bag but neither was printed. I suppose they were not interesting enough, so I will try again. I have gone to the Christian Science Sunday School since I was old enough. I have two books of Snubs and one of Milly-Molly-Mandy. I enjoy the Children's Corner and Page, and the Mail Bag very much. I have a kitten named Tippy. I am interested in dancing, music and sports.

Last year we went to Niagara Falls. It is a very beautiful place, I think. I am 9 years old and should like to correspond with girls my age.

Doris K.

Durham, North Carolina

Dear Editor:

Mother is helping me write this letter as I don't write very well yet, and I do so want to write to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the Children's Page, with all the nice stories, and love Snubs very much. I have a Milly-Molly-Mandy book and a Book of Snubs. I love to read them. I liked the "Jack and Jill" story and I want to be a Boy Scout like Jack. I have been in the Christian Science Sunday School ever since I was old enough to go.

George R.

New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the Monitor, especially Snubs, Milly-Molly-Mandy, and Waddles. The Monitor also helps me in school. I do not have a garden now, but I hope I will have one next summer.

I am very grateful that we are able to write letters through the Mail Bag. I thing it is wonderful of the Editor to give us such an opportunity. I should like to correspond with a girl of my age (10). I have been in foreign countries, and am interested in saving stamps.

Eirene R.

Manitou Beach, Mich.

Dear Editor:

My two brothers and I are spending a month with our grandmother at Manitou Beach. She takes the Monitor, and, as we do not have the Monitor in our own home, I thought I would write, dear Editor, and tell you how much I am enjoying it while I am here. I love to read the stories, Snubs, I record only the Sunny Hours, and the letters in the Mail Bag. I am 10 years old.

Shirley Jean F.

Sharpsville, Indiana

Dear Editor:

We live on a farm and we raise chickens, ducks and geese. We have three little kittens and we enjoy watching them, they are so playful. I like reading and all kinds of outdoor sports.

This is my first letter to the Monitor. I especially like to read the Children's and Young Folks' pages, the Mail Bag and the Sundial. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday school ever since I was old enough.

I am 11 years old and should like to correspond with girls anywhere, but especially from foreign countries.

Mary Louise H.

Waterloo, Iowa

Dear Editor:

I am a little boy 7 years old. I have not missed a day of school in the second grade. This year I have started a stamp collection, and was so pleased to read the letter from Robert F. in Berne, Switzerland, to stamp collectors. I am sending five cents in stamps to you for sending a letter to him.

I like the Children's Page very much and am beginning to read it myself. I shall be glad to write to boys anywhere who would like to exchange stamps with me.

Leo S.

Answering Letters

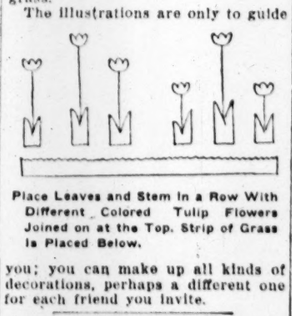
If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

How to Make Your Own Invitation Cards

It is much more fun to make your own cards which are like nobody else's when you are inviting your friends to your house, than to go to a shop and just buy them; and other people like them better, too, because you have made them.

So, take a sheet of stout note-paper and fold it to the size you require. Then find any pieces of colored paper, or colored catalogue covers with broad borders from which you can cut shapes of tulips, crocuses, or other simple flowers with their green leaves.



1—Cut Flower. 2—Cut Jagged Edge. 3—Cut Strip of Green Paper. 4—Cut Stem and Leaves All in One From No. 3.

Place them on your paper where you want them to be, pasting them "all in a row" like "Mary, Mary, quite contrary"! Then add one long strip of green paper underneath the row of flowers, to make a grass border—you can cut it with a jagged edge if you like, to make it look more like grass.

The illustrations are only to guide you; you can make up all kinds of decorations, perhaps a different one for each friend you invite.

Place Leaves and Stem in a Row With Different Colored Tulip Flowers Joined on at the Top. Strip of Grass Is Placed Below.

The Mirror

Little Miss Laughing Face
Where have you been?
Little Miss Pout and Frown
Wants to come in.

Little Miss Pout and Frown
Where did she stray?
Little Miss Laughing Face
Smiled her away!

ELOISE HAPPY RICHARDS.

Grandmother Bush and Her Hen

By MARION WATHEN FOX

IN A tiny house on a narrow street lived Grandmother Bush. She had one white hen and for a number of months this hen laid an egg every day.

Now, Mrs. Bush was very poor, so of course, having a nice fresh egg for her supper every night meant a great deal to her.

"I've a great deal to be thankful for," said she, "for none of my neighbors have a white hen to lay a fresh egg every day for their supper."

And indeed they hadn't, for the little back street of the town in which the old woman lived had only quite poor people living on it, and none of them kept hens.

At last Mrs. Bush decided that she should share her hen with her neighbors. "I'll give them half," she said. "I'll start on Sunday, and give away Sunday's egg to Mrs. Tobins; then I'll eat Monday's egg; give Tuesday's egg to the O'Haras—they'll likely give it to wee Pat. I'll have Wednesday's for myself; give Thursday's to Mrs. Morrison; Friday—myself again; Saturday, it will go to the Solanos. And if that doesn't bring the Sunday one round to my own self! Too bad there aren't eight days in the week instead of seven, and then I could start the giving-away on Sunday again—a good day to start anything of the kind, I'm thinking." So she carried out her plan for a week.

The rest of Mrs. Bush's family was a cat and a dog. When the cat and the dog found out what she was doing with the eggs, they did not like it.

"She's too poor to give the eggs away," they told each other. "She needs them for herself—we'll have to do something about it."

They did. So, when the next giving-away day came, there was no egg in the nest. Mrs. Bush was in great distress; but next morning there was an egg, which she ate for her supper. "There'll be one tomorrow," she said to herself. But on the morrow the nest was empty. The third give-away day it was again empty. But always on her own day the egg was there. She couldn't understand it.

"I'll change around the days and see if that will make any difference," said she. "I'll eat what comes on the neighbors' days, and they can have what comes on my days."

The very next day was the neighbors' day—a day on which last week there had been no eggs. "Well, I'll stick to my bargain," chuckled Mrs. Bush. "Whatever comes today will be mine—if nothing comes well and good."

Four Eggs in the Nest

But, when she went out to her bit of a shed and stooped down to the nest, there lay four lovely eggs. She could scarcely believe her eyes.

"Lack-a-massie! If there isn't an egg for every one that was missing. And on my own day! I'll surely have a feast today! But I cannot understand it." However, she gathered the eggs into her apron and hurried to the house.

Meanwhile the dog and the cat were peeping round the corner of the house as she hurried in, and they were chuckling away to each other in great glee.

"Now she can have a feast!" barked the dog.

"It's a good thing she has us to look after her," meowed the cat, "or she'd starve."

So they frisked about in great good humor, thinking they had found a way to save all their mistress's eggs for herself. But, they didn't know her as well as they thought.

By and by they heard Mrs. Bush begin to sing. Then they began to smell delicious odors coming from the little house. After a bit the door of the house opened and out came Mrs. Bush with her hat on—and how happy she looked! They saw her going into a neighbor's house, into another neighbor's house—into four of the neighbors' houses.

"Now what is she up to!" barked the dog.

"The dear only knows," meowed the cat.

But they soon found out. It wasn't long till up the street came four neighbor women: Mrs. O'Hara holding wee Pat by the hand; Jeanie Morrison, scampering along gleefully by her mother's side; old Mrs. Tobins wrapped in her gay shawl, and young Mrs. Solano carrying a bunch of red geraniums for Mrs. Bush. Into her house they all went. The cat and the dog came in, too, and hurried each to one end of the stove, where they would be out of the way, but could see all that was going on.

The table was all set. In the middle was a big glass dish of apple sauce. By its side was a nice round cake, still warm, its spicy odor filling the little kitchen.

While they were taking off their hats, Mrs. Bush told them the story of the eggs and set them all to wondering, and from wondering to laughing. She ended the story with:

"So, says I to myself, I'll just have them all in to supper and give them the eggs they should have had at their own houses, right here—I'll never have as good a chance with four whole eggs right at my hand. So I took one egg, and my cup of milk—and it just happened that I had some spices in the bottom of my cans, and a few handfuls of raisins that I had my doubts about trying to keep till Christmas, and I made that cake—which could not have turned out better. So, if you'll just be seating yourselves I'll serve the other three eggs while they're hot—and I've done them up in a way that'll give the whole seven of us what I hope will seem like a whole egg—now beat that for arithmetic if you can!"

Mrs. Bush's Party

So they were all very merry as they seated themselves about the table, and Mrs. Solano pushed the applesauce over to make room for her bunch of red geraniums which she had put into a glass. Then Mrs. Bush opened her oven door and took out a big platter filled with slices of toast spread with hot scrambled eggs, all crumbly and nice—a dish which no one there had ever before eaten, and which after they had eaten they wished they could have every day, so appetizing and nice they found it. So the party was a great success.

But when it was finished the dog and the cat went behind the shed and talked it over.

"Now, did you ever see the like of that!" barked the dog, "hiding those eggs just made her give away twice as much as she would if we'd let her take the eggs to the neighbors on the days they came."

"You can't get ahead of her," meowed the cat.

Just then out came their mistress to the hen's pail. She took off its cover.

"Dear me!" she said. "There's scarcely enough left for the hen's supper—and every bit of grain is gone, and it's a whole week till I get my bit of money from my brother—now what's to be done! I'll have to give her my own bit of porridge in the morning, for the dear creature must be fed—and it giving me the party and all! She cannot lay eggs for me if I do not give her food."

It was then that the cat had a wonderful idea. She told it to the dog. The dog said:

"You are a very smart cat to think of that, and a very kind cat."

"And how could anyone be anything else but kind when they live with her?"

"That's true enough," answered the dog.

Next morning when Mrs. Bush opened her door she noticed that the pail in which she kept the hen's food had been moved over to her door.

"Something's been about in the night," she exclaimed, stepping out to look in the pail.

And who—or whatever it's been, if they haven't nearly filled the pail. There's enough food to do my hen for three or four days!"

And there in the pail was nearly a whole loaf of bread, pieces of stale cake and pudding—big pieces, little pieces; two lumps of suet; a bunch of celery tops. She sat down on the doorstep and almost cried—she was just that glad to have all that nice food for her hen. But soon she started laughing, and seeing the dog and the cat she called them to come and see the wonderful thing that had happened. Then she hurried to get the hen a nice breakfast. This done she called the cat and the dog into the house to share her breakfast with her. As soon as they had eaten, the cat and the dog lay down on the rug in front of the fire and began to doze.

"The poor creatures seem tired-like and sleepy, as though they had been up most of the night, and working hard—they've likely been hunting food for themselves. Well, take your comfort as long as you like!" And she stooped down and stroked them. "What were you doing last night that makes you so tired and so sleepy?" she asked tenderly, stroking them again.

Then the dog turned on his side and winked at the cat.

And the cat purred so loudly that you could almost hear it across the kitchen.

But their mistress never guessed that the cat and the dog had spent half the night carrying food from a garbage tin belonging to a hotel on the other side of the town, so that she would not find an empty pail for her white hen.

Tiny Tim, the Thirteenth Pig

(A True Story)

Tiny Tin was the thirteenth pig in Old Flora's family. He was so small that Mildred, the little ten-year-old daughter, asked her mother if she might bring him to the house and feed him. Her mother was willing, so Tiny Tim became her charge.

She rolled him in a piece of warm blanket and put him in a little box back of the stove. Every few hours she would feed him warm milk, and at night she kept this up, even though it was winter and very cold. Every day Tiny Tim was put out in the sunshine and soon he grew strong and lively.

He would follow Mildred all over the house and even up stairs. One day he followed her out along the snow path when she went to feed Jack, the collie, in his kennel. They seemed to like each other and after this were fast friends.

One night Tiny Tim could not be found. Mildred searched for him and finally went to bed almost in tears, for she missed her little companion. About 1 o'clock Mildred was awakened by such a squealing at the door that she jumped up quickly. She knew her Tiny Tim had come for his milk, so she fed him and put him in his box, but he would not stay. He kept jumping out and would run to the door and squeal, so she let him out, wondering where he would go. Then she thought, "Why, of course, he has gone out to sleep with Jack." She wanted to make sure, so she put on a warm coat, took a candle and went out to the kennel. There was Tiny Tim cuddled up in Jack's long fur coat and fast asleep.

Birds That Help Each Other

A Dutch reader wrote to the Amsterdam daily newspaper, De Telegraaf, describing the following interesting incident:

Adjoining our house was a little shed, which was used for different purposes. During several succeeding years a couple of swallows had chosen the shed for their dwelling place. My mother complained for some time about the "rumbling" the birds caused and, finally, she took a long stick and destroyed the nest, which was built on a high beam.

The birds, in whose absence this happened, saw the ruin as soon as they returned. For some time they kept flying to and fro seemingly desperate, and then suddenly left the shed. It seemed that they had said good-by to their dwelling house for ever.

But a short time after the swallow couple had flown away, however, my parents heard a loud chirping in a tree-planted meadow, some distance away, and a little later a flock of swallows came flying into the shed and then out again repeatedly. When quietness was finally restored, it was discovered that friends and acquaintances of the swallow couple had rebuilt the ruined nest with their united forces on the same spot. Needless to say, from that time onward, the birds were left in peace.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to "Kind" Word Puzzle published July 15:

Vertical: Happy, Patient, Loving, Good, Kind, Tender, Amiable Joyful, Liberal.

Horizontal: Courteous, Humane, Benign, Sweet, Generous, Thoughtful.

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FARMERS RENT CORN BELT LAND, FIGURES REVEAL

High Cost of Ownership, Machinery, Foreclosures Held Responsible

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMES, Ia.—Tenancy is on the increase in the Corn Belt west of the Mississippi River.

Strangely enough, no alarming outcry is being raised against this change, but reasons for the drift are not hard to find. Among the causes are the high cost of land ownership, the purchase of new machinery, and a large number of foreclosures.

No question remains as to the gain of tenancy over land ownership, as revealed by the census of 1925 in all of the north central states west of the Mississippi River States in which tenancy made large advances are Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota. New evidence has been given in recent Iowa figures. Assessors' reports here show over half the land of the State, 54 per cent to be exact, was operated by tenants in 1928, an increase over 1927.

Farmers are comparing the cost of owning land to the cost of renting it. Even with the present low level of land values, farm ownership is not purchased without a sacrifice. Farmers speak of the burden of land ownership, but what they mean is the heavy load of taxes imposed on the land owner. The Department of Agriculture reports that taxes on farm land are 258 per cent of prewar, or two and one-half times as high as in 1913. Where new consolidated schools have been built the tax rate is considered abnormally high.

On account of high taxes and the relatively high price of land compared to the returns, some tenant farmers say they can maintain a higher standard of living by renting than by going into debt to own a farm, a fact especially true of young tenant farmers without much capital.

At the beginning of this year more than 800,000 tractors were in use on farms in the United States, as against 150,000 in 1919. For Iowa the increase has been equally marked. To buy all this machinery requires capital, a scarce quantity in farming since 1920. The result, therefore, has been that tenant farmers with small bank accounts have bought machinery instead of land.

Many farm owners who entered the depression burdened with a heavy mortgage debt lost out. Year after year the prices of farm products failed to rally sufficiently to make both ends meet; taxes and interest accumulated until foreclosure or a forced sale was the only way out. Figures issued by the Department of Agriculture indicate that more than 3 per cent of the land in the north central states was foreclosed or defaulted each year from 1926 to 1929. It is evident that 9 per cent of the farms have been turned over to mortgage holders or other parties in the three-year period.

When a mortgage on a farm is foreclosed, the owner, if he is the operator of the farm, usually drops back into tenancy. Sometimes he rents the farm he previously owned, often he becomes a tenant on another farm. As a consequence, the ranks of the tenants have been enlarged.

Another factor which may thin out the land-owning farmers, authorities believe, is the increasing size of the farm. New machinery is making possible the operation of larger acreages. As the farm size increases the amount of money required to buy a holding increases. A natural result is a larger percentage of tenancy.

BOLIVIA SEEKS SEA OUTLET

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Conferences held by President Carlos Ibanez and Bolivian Chargé d'Affaires German Costas have given rise to reports that Bolivia will open friendly conversations with Chile regarding an outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

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INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
22 Acoustic Prod	6	5⅝	5⅝
6 Aero Industries	20	19½	20
18 Gulf O Corp Pa	193¾	190	191
1 Aero Sup & N	17	17	17
1 Aero Underwriters	25¼	25¼	25¼
14 Ainsworth Mfg	53⅜	52¾	52
2 Alexander Indus	12¾	12	12
14 Allied P&L	108⅝	106½	107
4 Alpha Port Cement	42	42	42
2 Aluminum Co Am	430	430	430
1 Aluminum Ltd	204½	204½	204½
4 Am Arch	36½	36¼	36¼
15 Am Cities P&L A	72⅝	69¾	72⅝
45 do B	52⅜	50⅜	50⅜
4 Am Com Pow A	28	27½	27½
1 do war	8¾	8¾	8¾
23 Am Cyan B	61⅝	60¼	61⅛
4 Am Dept Stores	13½	13⅜	13⅜
125 do pf	88	86	86
14 Am&For Pow war	106½	103⅝	105
4 Am Gas & E	220¼	219	220
2 Aeronautical War	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
4 Ainsworth M	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
28 Am Investor B	32	30⅜	32
6 do war	17	15⅝	16⅛
24 do rts	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
2 Amsterdam Grad	29	29	29
150 Am Light & Trac	309	309	309
2 Am Nat Gas	13	12⅞	13
1 Am Phenix	58½	59⅜	59⅜
5 Am Sols & Chem	38	37	37⅜
2 Am Sols&Chem pf	50	50	50
1 Am States Sec A	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
115 Am Super Pow	97⅜	95⅝	96⅝
2 Am Superpow 1pf	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Am Superpow pf	91	91	91
1 Am Thread pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4 Anchor Post Fence	46¾	45½	45½
2 Ang Chil Con Nit	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
2 Arcturus Rad T	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Arizona Globe	¾	¾	¾
2 Arizona Power	35	35	35
25 Arkansas Nat G	17¼	16⅞	16⅞
20 Arkansas Nat G A	17⅜	17	17
125 Armstrong Cork	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝
3 Asso El Ind Ltd	10⅜	10½	10⅜
100 Asso Gas&El	58	58	58
15 Asso G&E deb rts	14⅞	12⅝	13⅝
1 Atl Fruit&Sug	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Autom Vot Mach	9	9	9
2 Autom Vot Ma cvt	19½	19¼	19¼
85 Aviation Corp	18⅜	17⅞	18
1 Aviation Secur	40	40	40
1 Axton-Fisher	74½	74½	74½
15 Baker G&E Pr	58	58	58
1 Balt Radio Stor	4	4	4
1 Barium Steel	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Basic Refractories	20	20	20
1 Bayuk Cigars	33	33	33
5 Cent Pub Serv A	46¾	46¾	46⅝
50 Cent States Elec	201	202	202
1 Cen Ga El cv pf	280	280	280
1 Cen St El pf ex-w	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
5 Centrifugal Pipe	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5 Chain Stores Stock	23½	23½	23½
5 Checker Cab	7	6⅝	6⅝
61 Cities Service	47	46¾	47
1 Colgate Palmolive	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
1 Columbian Syndic	5	5	5
1 Colt Pat Firearms	21	21	21
15 Col Elec & Pow	138	134	138
350 Comwlth & Sothn	29½	29⅞	29¼
4 Comwlth & So war	11⅝	11¼	11⅜
11 Comstock Tun new	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
2 Cons Aircraft	35	35	35
4 Cons Cop Min	10½	10⅜	10⅝
4 Cons Dairy Pr new	40⅛	40	40
2 Cons Film Ind	21½	21½	21½
4 Cons G&E Balt	143⅝	143	144
12 Cons Instrument	14¾	12	12
1 Cons Laundry Crp	16½	16½	16½
125 Cont G&E El pf	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
5 Cleve Tractor	28	28	28
210 Ct Stat El N	75⅞	74⅞	74⅝
1 Cent Sta eot pf N	100	100	100
1 Continental O vtc	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Cooper Bessem pf	49	49	49
3 Cresson Gold	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Crocker & Wheler	1½	1½	1½
2 Cosden Oil	86⅝	83	83
23 Curtiss Wright	29½	28¾	29
12 Curtiss Wright A	37⅛	2	37⅛
5 Curtiss Wright w	10⅞	10¼	10⅞
5 Curtiss Airports ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
15 Curtiss Flying	23¼	23⅛	23¼
4 Darby Pet	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
4 Dayton Airplane	20¼	20	20¼
1125 Deere & Co	615	605	609½
4 De Forest Radio	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
1 De Haviland old	9	9	9
4 Derby Oil	9⅛	8½	9
2 Dolores Esperanza	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Det Aircraft	15	15	15
2 Duke Power	220	214½	220
4 Durant Mot	11	10⅞	10⅞
1 East States Pow B	63¼	63⅛	63⅛
2 Eisler Elec	24⅝	24	24⅝
21 El Bond & Share	142⅝	140¼	141⅞
48 El Pow&Sh rts	9½	9⅛	9⅛
85 El Shareholders	64⅞	63¼	64⅝
45 El Shareholders pf	163¾	159½	159⅝
1 El Bond & Sh pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
21 Electric Invest	257	247	250
16 El P&Lt opt war	55	53	54
5 Empire Pow	56½	56½	56½
1 Eng Gold Mines	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Eng Public Ser	45	45	45
15 Evans Wallo Lead	16½	16¼	16¼
4 Fairchild Aviation	15¼	14⅜	15¼
20 Falcon Lead Min	⅝	¾	¾
1 Fandango Ltd	2¾	2¾	2¾
11 Federal Wat A	49¼	49¼	49¼
4 Flat Corp	27½	27½	27½
1 Financial Invest	28½	28½	28½
1 Firestone T&R	250	250	250
4 Fokker Aircraft	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
5 Foltis Fischer	30⅞	30½	30½
1 Ford M Can A	48½	48½	48½
18 Ford Motor Ltd	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Foremost Dairy pf	20	20	20
15 Fox Theater A	26⅞	26	26⅛
5 Freshman Chas	9	8⅞	9
1 Garlock Packing	32½	32½	32½
11 Gen Bak new	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
15 Gen Bak pf	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛
5 Gen Elec Eng	12½	12¼	12¼
13 Gen Fireproof	40	40	40
3 Gen Theatre eff	32⅛	31	32⅛
1 Gerrard Co	26½	26½	26½
15 Gen Rity & Util	34⅜	34⅛	34½
15 Golden Cen Min	26¾	26¼	26¾
4 Globe Underwr	26	26	26
5 Ge Rity & Ut pf	109	107½	107½
1 Gen Ind Alco	33½	33⅜	33½
2 Golden Coin	¼	¼	¼
15 Goldfield Cons	⅝	⅝	⅝
112 Goldman S Trad	116¾	113⅞	114½
12 Gold Seal Elec	19	18¾	18¾
1 Gotham Knitbac	8¾	8¾	8¾
120 Gt At & P new	409	409	409
8 Grigsby Grunow	216	214	214
8 Ground Gripper	41	40½	40½
7 Ground Grip pf	39¾	39¼	39¼
16 Guardian Fire	86	85⅞	85⅞
18 Gulf O Corp Pa	193¾	190	191
1 Hall Lamp	23½	23½	23½
4 Hall Pr Co new	26½	26½	26½
29 Haygart Corp	69⅝	68⅝	69½
5 Hazeltine Corp	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 Helena Rubinstein	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Hudson Bay M&S	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
8 Humble Oil&Ref	123	121¾	121¾
2 Industrial Finance	29¾	29¾	29¾
4 Hudson Bay M&S	122	121¼	121¼
8 Insurance Sec	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
19 Insurance Shares	24⅛	23¾	24⅛
14 Intercon Petrol	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 Internat Petroleum	26	25⅞	26
9 Inter Projector nw	30½	30½	30½
2 Inter Saf Raz B	33	32½	32½
2 Inter Shoe	73	73	73
12 Inter Util B	19	18⅞	18⅞
2 Inter Util War	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 Invest Equity	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
18 Irving Air Chute	35½	35½	35½
6 Ital Superpower	29⅝	29¼	29⅜
9 Ital Sup deb rts	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
150 Indust Finan pf	75¼	75¼	75¼
14 Inter Sup Pow	82⅜	81¼	81⅝
1 Kan City ctfs pf	32½	32½	32½
8 Keystone Aircraft	45⅜	44⅝	45⅜
8 Lakeq Fdy & M	20	19½	20
1 Land Co Fla	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Lane Bryant	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Lefcourt Real n	23	23	23
9 Leonard Oil	5¼	5	5
4 Lib O Sh Glass	174½	173½	173½
2 Lib McN&L	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
4 Lily Cup	27¾	27¼	27¾
1 Lit Bros	19½	19½	19½
1 London Tin reg	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 Loews Dbr	25	25	25
7 Louisiana L&E	8½	8½	8½
4 MacMarr St	43¼	43¼	43¼
137 Marc Int Marine	31¼	31	31¼
2 Marion Stm Shov	33	33	33
12 Mavis Bot Co	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 May Flow Asso	74½	74½	74½
1 McLellan Stores A	57	57	57
1 Memphis Nat G	15	15	15
4 Mercantile Sto	92	92	92
30 Merchants Mfg	33¾	33½	33⅝
1 Merrit Chap & S	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
2 Metro Ch Stores	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
1 Mid West Util	310⅞	310⅞	310⅞
4 Midlan Roy cvt pf	32	32⅜	32⅜
1 Midland Stl	118	118	118
2 Miller & Sons	84	83⅞	83⅞
125 Mohawk H Ipf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Miss K P Lane	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
4 Mock Judson	40⅝	40	40
8 Mohawk & H Pw	102	100½	101⅝
2 Mohawk & H war	77	77	77
4 Motor Met Gauge	26½	25	25
5 Mountain Rad T	13	12⅝	12⅝
1 Metal Min	19	19	19
19 Murray Cp rts	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
4 Nat Aviation	70½	70⅜	70⅝
2 Nat Baking	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4 Nat Investors	126	120	125
2 Nat Invest pf	76½	76½	76½
4 Nat Invest war	110	110	110
14 Natl Fuel & Gas	37¼	36⅞	37¼
1 Nat Mfrs & Stores	23¾	23¾	23¾
24 Nat Pub Serv A	44	39⅞	40
9 Nat Pub Serv B	40	38⅝	40
4 Nat Sugar Ref n	43⅞	43⅜	43½
4 N Y Thea Supply	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
3 Nehi Corp	22	22	22
1 Newberry (JJ) Co	75¼	75¼	75½
1 New Bradford	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 New Mex & A Ld	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
4 Newmont Mining	214	211	211
2 New York Auc A	21	21	21
3 New York Invest	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜
3 Niagara Shares	67	66⅞	66⅞
1 Niles Bem Pond	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜
350 Nia Hud Pow wi	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
18 Nia Hud P A war	99	99	99
9 Nia Hud P B war	75⅞	72⅝	73
2 Neisner Bros n	98½	97½	97½
1 Noranda Mines	58½	58½	58½
3 North Am Avia	16	15⅝	15⅝
1 Nor Am Cement	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 North Am Util S	21¾	21¾	21¾
10 North Cent Tex	13⅝	13	13¼
2 Northern S P A	213¼	213¼	213¼
12 Northeast Pow	17⅞	16⅞	17
1 Novadel Agene	22	22	22
6 Ohio Cop	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2 Ohio Oil	77	76⅞	76⅞
4 Outboard A	19	19	19
5 Pacific West Oil	16	15½	15½
8 Packard Motor n	26½	26½	26½
1 Pantepec Oil Ven	8	8	8
2 Paramount Cab	17	17	17
150 Pender Groc B	55	55	55
2 Penn Mex Fuel	34	33⅞	34
350 Penn O Ed 6pf	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
330 Pennroad Corp	29¾	28¾	29⅛
2 Penn Wat&Pow	106¾	104¾	105⅞
4 Peoples Lt&P A	53½	53	53
1 Perryman El	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
3 Petroleum Co	28	27⅞	28
36 Procter & Gamb n	97½	95⅜	95¼
4 Pick Barth Co pf	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
8 Pilot Radio Tube	22⅝	22½	22⅝
3 Pitney Bowes new	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
1 Portland El pow	50	50	50
1 Powdrell & Alex	92	92	92
1 Pratt & Lambert	70½	70½	70½
2 Premier Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
55 Prudential Invest	32⅜	32	32⅜
110 Puget Sd Pow pf	99½	99½	99½
1 Pyrene Mfg	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3 Rainbow B	16½	16¾	16¾
1 Raybestos Manhat	49	49	49
2 Bay Bestos	109	109	109
1 Reiter Foster	5¾	5¼	5¼
1 Reynolds Metal pf	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
11 Roan Ant Cop	40⅞	39⅝	40
3 Rochester Ct Pow	46	46	46
1 Rockland L & P	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Roosevelt Field	10½	10½	10⅜
1 Root Ref pf	25	25	25
1 Rubrolo Co	76	75½	76
2 Safe T Stat cod	24	23	23
7 St Regis Paper	188½	186	187
1 St Regis Paper pf	103	103	103
7 Seeman Bros	69½	67½	67½
14 Selected Indust	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
3 Selected Ind Ipf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Selfridge Prov Stor	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
18 Sentry Saf Control	23½	22½	22⅝
10 Servel Inc vtc	19¼	18⅞	18⅝
10 Sheaffer ePn	59	58	58½
6 Sierra Pac Elec	65⅛	64⅛	65⅛
4 Sikorsky Aviation	51⅜	50⅜	51⅜
2 Silica Gel Corp vtc	36¾	36½	36½
130 Smith A O	220½	220½	220½
1 South Asbestos	34	34	34
10 Stone & Webster	158⅞	156½	157⅛
12 Southern Crop	16	15⅜	15⅜
5 Southwest G Util	168⅜	168⅜	168⅜
1 So Cal Ed 1B pf	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1 So Colo Pow A	27	27	27
1 Southland Royal	17	17	17
1 Southwest Dair	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Span & Gen Corp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4 Stahl Meyer	41½	41½	41½
166 Stand Brands	40	39⅞	39⅞
3 Strauss N Stores	26	25⅞	26
3 Superior Oil	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 Square Co B	51	51	51
1 Stand Motors	3½	3½	3½
20 Stand Oil Ind	55½	54⅝	55
2 Stand Oil Ky	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞
6 Stand Oil Prop	41	41	41½
4 Starrett Corp	31¼	31	31¼
1 Stein Co	30	30	30
2 Stein Co	88	88	88
4 Stein Cosmetics	21	21	21
2 Swift & Co	129⅞	129	129⅞
1 Taggert Corp	50	50	50
17 Tampa El	94⅝	82½	91¼
2 Texon Oil&Land	15	14⅞	15
10 Thermoid Co	28½	28⅛	28
3 Thermoid Co pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4 Third Nat Invest	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜
1 Thompson Star pf	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
241 Transa Oil rts	1	⅞	1
5 Trans Corp	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛
15 Trans Air Trans	24⅜	24½	24½
3 Travel Air Co	48⅜	48¼	48⅛
26 Tri Cont Corp	37⅝	37⅛	37½
3 Tri Cont Corp pf	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Triplex Saf Glass	17½	17½	17½
2 United Dry Dock	19	18¾	18¾
1 Un El Serv	167⅛	167⅛	167⅛
15 Un Gas	25	24½	25
3 Un Gas Imp	203	202⅞	202⅞
81 Un Gas Imp rts	3½	3⅜	3⅜
66 Un Lt&Pow A	52⅞	51⅜	52
1 Un Piece D Wks	34	34	34
2 Un Lt&P con pf	112	112	112
16 US Finishing N	55½	54¾	55
10 US Freight rts	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
5 US Finishing	160	159	159
12 US Freight new	100	98½	100
2 US Lines	18¾	18¼	18¼
1 Un Stores A	45¾	45¾	45¾
6 Un Verde Ext	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛
16 Utilities Equities	31¼	30½	31
55 Util P&L B ctf	32	31½	32
227 Util & Ind	39¾	38⅝	39
6 Util & Ind pf	42⅜	39⅝	42⅜
3 Vacuum Oil	120⅞	120⅝	120⅞
4 Van Camp Pack	24⅜	24¼	24½
2 Van C Pack pf	24½	24½	24½
2 Venezuelan Pet	3½	3½	3½
10 Vick Fin	16¼	16	16¼
3 Walgreen Co	98	97	97
5 Walker Mines	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6 Wextark Radio	56	55¼	56
1 Watson (JW) Co	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 Wayne Pump	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2 West Air Express	66¾	63	65
5 Wyndm Cop Min	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 West Auto Sup A	72½	72½	72½
1 Woodley Petrol	4½	4½	4½
1 Yukon Gold	¾	¾	¾
32 Zonite Prod	35¾	34¾	34¾

DOMESTIC BONDS

6 Ala Power 5s '56	100	100	100
1 Am Agr 6s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Am P&L 6s 2016	103½	103½	103½
3 Am Rail M 5s '48	98	98	98
8 Asso G&E 4½s '48	148½	148¼	148½
2 Asso S H 6½s '33	86½	86½	86½
18 As Tel Ut 5½s '44	111¾	111¾	112
6 Capitol Adm 5s '53	111	110¾	110¾
2 Caro P&L 5s '56	98¾	98¾	98¾
19 Chic Ry ctfs 5s '27	84	84	84
1 Childs Co 5s '42	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
4 Cities Ser 5s '66	84¼	84¼	84¼
9 Cities S P 5½ '57	92⅞	92¾	92⅝
2 Cons Textile 8 '41	85	84½	85
2 Cont Gas & El 5 '58	87⅞	87	87
2 Detroit C Gas 6 '47	105½	105½	105½
1 E Paso N G 6½ '42	110	110	110
4 E Paso N G 5½ '38	110	110	110

Spain Will Open Radio Links With New World

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Madrid

THE Official Gazette publishes a royal decree authorizing the Spanish National Telephone Company to establish on Aug. 1 a radio telephone service between Spain and Argentina.

Another decree authorizes radio telegraphic service to be made effective Aug. 1 from Spain to Brazil, Cuba and New York.

Sales	High	Low	1:00
1 Fla Pow&Lt 5 '54	84½	84½	84½
25 Fed Wat Ser	25⅛	25⅛	21⅝
27 Gen Pub Ser	107	104½	107
5 Gen Thea Equip	99¾	99⅜	99⅝
4 Gen Vending 6 '37	50	48¼	50
7 Ga Pow 5s '67	96½	96¼	96⅜
5 Gulf St Util 5s '56	93½	93½	93½
24 Indep Oil 6s '39	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Int Sec Corp 5s '47	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Inter Pow 5s '57	89	89	89
3 Kelvinator 6s '36	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3 LehighPS 6s A 2026	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
1 MemNatGas 6s 43	94	94	94
1 MinnL&P 4½s '78	88¾	88¾	88¾
4 MontL&P 5s '51	99	98¼	98¾
1 Nat P&L 6s 2026	103	103	103
5 Nat Pub S 5s '78	79½	79½	79½
2 Nat Tr J 6s '38	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝
1 N E G & E 5s '48	91	91	91
13 NY P&L 4½s '67	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Ohio P 4½s D '58	90½	90½	90½
3 P O E 6s '50 warr	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6 P O Ed 5½s '59 B	91¾	91½	91⅝
4 P P&Lt 5s B '52	100	99½	99½
10 Peoples L&P 5s '79	95¼	94⅛	94⅛
5 Ph El 5½s '72	104	104	104
10 Pitts C Co 6s '49	99	99	99
1 Poor&Co 6s '39	107	107	107
5 Reliance M 5s '54	99½	99½	99½
7 Richfield O 6s '44	101½	101½	101½
5 Roch C P 5s '53	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Cripps 5½ '43	94½	94½	94½
6 Snider Pack 6s '32	91¼	91	91¼
24 SEP&L 6s 2025	102⅞	102	102
1 Southwst P&L 6s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Std P&L 6s '37	97	97	97
3 Swift Co 5s '32	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Thermoid Co 6s '34	99½	99½	99½
10 U LRy 5½s '52	89	88	89
47 Util P&Lt 5s '59	94½	93⅞	94⅛
18 West Pow 5½s '57	175	168¼	175
5 W'vaco Chl 5½s '37	101¼	101¼	101½

FOREIGN BONDS

1 Abitibi P 5s '53	83½	83½	83½
15 Buen A P 7s '52	101⅝	101½	101⅞
1 Bog Mtg Bk 7s '47	88	8	88
3 Can B Gr 6s '51	82	82	82
5 Chile M 8s '42	97	96⅜	96⅜
5 Den St B 5s '72 IX	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
5 Finld RMBk 6s '61	94	94	94
1 Frankft 6½ '53	89½	89½	89½
3 Gelsenk 6s '43	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Ger Cons M 7s '47	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
8 Ger Cons M 6s '47	83	83	83
1 Hambg E 5½ '38	83	83	83
22 Ital S P 6siww	94⅞	92½	92½
5 Ital Super	77½	77	77½
1 King Rum 7s '59	83½	83½	83½
1 Maranh Br 7s '58	82	82	82
3 Parana Br 7s '

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suites, $40 up. Apply office, 454 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Six rooms and bath in 2-family house, 128 A Cooper Street, near B. M. T. subway. E. BAUMERT, Glenmore 6861.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 3529 80th St.—Two-family house, new modern 6-room apartment and sun porch, breakfast nook, tiled kitchen and bath, heated garage, awnings, full screens, exclusive location; 2 blocks from 3 transit lines and Christian Science church; will decorate to suit. See owner only. G. MEYERS, Poultry 2553.

RESERVOIR SECTION—2 to 5 rooms with porch, $45 to $70; 1929 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass., Suite No. 1, or Janitor.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CADILLAC (Model 341-B), 2-passenger coupe, rumble seat, 1925, driven under 4000 miles, pissing of owner necessitates disposal. Tel. Haymarket 7495 (Boston).

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

TO LET—Cottage in pines on shore of lake; 2 or 3 adults reasonable terms. Box 109, West Dennis, Mass.

CARPENTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Carpenter-builder can go anywhere; cottages, garages, alterations, concrete work. A. HART, 3016 Adams St. N. E. Phone Atlantic 2857.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED. Telephone for appointment, Endicott 8460. Apt. 2, NEW YORK CITY.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY, 198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2263

DALE PERSONNEL SERVICE, 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C., 761 Lexington 5488. Specialists in office, sales and technical positions; private; fees; good salaries.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

FLORENCE SPENCER HIGH GRADE OFFICE PERSONNEL 2 WEST 43 STREET, N. Y. C. PENN. 0600

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY High grade colored maids; references. 2382 7th Ave., New York. Audubon 2856

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MARY F. KINGSTON 11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

HELP WANTED — MEN

PHILADELPHIA — Architectural draftsman with at least 10 years' experience on practical working drawings and detailing. Give full information of experience, salary desired, and references. Box L 9, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TEACHERS—Latin, English, Kindergarten; New York City; Christian Scientist preferred; degree required. Room 604, 522 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. Small real estate office, Madison, N. J. $18; Christian Scientist preferred. Box T 13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

NEW YORK CITY, 542 W. 112th St., 2A—Desire sell at once complete desirable furnishings 5 rooms (rooms); Simmons beds.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES

Offers his superior service in local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storing. Tel. Talbot 2400, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass.

OFFICES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Practitioner will rent office part time. Room 501 A, Albee Theatre Bldg. Call or phone between 2 and 3. Triangle 4160.

PAYING GUESTS

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage; ideal surroundings, near Mirror Lake; mountain scenery; restful home atmosphere; excellent table; rates, $22 to $28 weekly. Box 294.

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island

Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.

Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PRINTING

PRINTING—250 20-lb. bond letterheads, $2; billheads, envelopes, cards, same price; combination, $3; booklets, folders, labels, show cards; church printing; everything reasonable; prompt personal service; modern art department; printing cuts, also plateless raised printing. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 6147.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1101 Park Ave., N. W. Georgia 2451.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 41 Irving St.—Board and rooms in a pleasant, attractive home, with in 20 minutes from the heart of Boston. Telephone Porter 3499 M.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND—Accommodations available for young man. M-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Home for a few elderly people as paying guests; cheerful surroundings. Telephone Monument 2000, ROBINSON.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Furnished room, breakfast privileges; woman; $7. TOMPKINS, 134 Linden Ave. Tel. Flatbush 7861 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 West 107th St. (apartment 2)—Clean, comfortable singles, $8, $9; kitchen privileges.

NEW YORK CITY, 251 West 87th St. (76)—Quiet, attractive light rooms, running water, suitable 1, 2 persons. Schuyler 3481.

NEW YORK CITY, 72nd Street West End Avenue—Large front room, adjoining bath; Christian Scientist preferred. Susquehanna 5331.

NEW YORK CITY, 316 West 95th (21)—Cool, light, single room; clothes closet; running water; elevator. Tel. Riverside 6176.

NEW YORK CITY, 202 West 86th—Rooms with lavatory, $12, $8, $6; elevator apartment, excellent location; 6 W; ROUZEE.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Cheerful, homey apartment, 1 room and kitchenette; nicely furnished; every convenience. Somerset 2808 J.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comfortable home for tourist parties; rates reasonable; 2 blocks from White House. MRS. F. M. DAWSON, 1830 G Street, N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

LADY of moderate means, doing literary work, desires quiet, pleasant room (with board) for about six months with elderly couple of culture; Christian Scientists preferred, in New England. F 43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT with a record of 14 years of unusual achievement as corporation accountant in manufacturing and retail business, capable of installing office systems, wishes a position in New York City as chief accountant and treasurer or office manager; desirous of continuous proving capabilities. Address Box N 46, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, active; willing to travel. Phone Park Ridge 200 J. Box 121, Montvale, N. J.

COMPANION-Attendant to lady or child; loving care; Norwalk, Conn., or vicinity. X-45, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

THE "MOUNT AIRY HOMESTEAD"

Inexpensive as well as enjoyable.

Write Box 222, Bernardsville, N. J.

THE GARDEN, on beautiful Lake Oscawana; vacation or week-end; real country in Putnam County hills; clean rooms; good plain cooking; water sports; week $25, day $3.5. Peekskill P. O., N. Y. Tel. 1466F12 Peekskill.

PENNIHUCK FARM—A quiet farm home among the pine woods; electricity and bath. For particulars and photographs write MRS. L. WILLOUGHBY, Brookline, N. H.

VOCAL INSTRUCTION

JAN BOISSEVAIN DE HECK

Teacher of Singing

163 West 57th St., N. Y. C. Circle 10059

Mr. De Heck was for 5 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.

ORANGE STREET AT ELM

FURNITURE

RUGS—DRAPERIES

We carry Whittall Rugs

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Specializing Fine Library and Law Binding. Gold Lettering on Leather Goods "Edition Binders"

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MARVIN POPE

1319 F Street, N. W.

Room 212 Phone National 1835

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E. M. Guggenheimer Inc.

READY-TO-WEAR DRY GOODS STORE

For more than eighty-two years this store has served the Lynchburg public

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Buckingham & Flippin

Diamonds, Silverware and Jewelry of all kinds of the Best Make and Quality

REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY

912 MAIN ST LYNCHBURG, VA.

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY

Try Our Finished Family Service

Our Blanket Service Is Wonderful

Lynchburg, Virginia

INSURANCE

of All Kinds

See W. R. C. DAMERON

614 KRISE BLDG.

G. A. COLEMAN CO.

Beautiful Shoes

We have the famous ARCH PRESERVER SHOES in the latest styles

910 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

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25th St. and Oak Ave.

CARS WASHED, POLISHED, and GREASED

Tires, Accessories and Road Service

I. E. Bane, Mgr. Phone 9186

Stein-Bloch Clothes

Dobbs Hats—Resilio Neckwear

Are Found Exclusively at

THE YOUNG MEN'S SHOP

2909 Washington Avenue

LET OUR PRICES BE YOUR GUIDE

The Broadway Department Store

Newport News, Va.

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APARTMENTS

LONDON, South Hampstead—Visitors will find excellent accommodation for bed & breakfast, easy access to all parts of London. Box K-2285, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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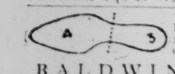

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: RICHARD WHITTINGTON.

Where: England.

When: Fifteenth century.

Why famous: Four times Lord Mayor of London. He can be identified as the young son of a knight of Gloucestershire, with a purse heavy enough to permit of his making a substantial contribution to a public loan. Whittington pursued his career under favorable circumstances; he became a great London merchant, a mercer; he was influential and respected. In time he sat upon the Common Council, served as sheriff and as alderman; and, when the position of Mayor fell vacant, he was asked to assume that office, the following year being elected Mayor in his own right.

Soon he was making frequent loans to the King, and legend has it that, at the close of a royal banquet, he burned somewhat ostentatiously certain bonds which he had taken up and discharged. Whittington was invited by the King to supervise the expenditure of funds for the completion of Westminster Abbey; he was elected Mayor for the fourth time in 1419; he was Mayor, too, of the staple at London and Calais. Leaving no heirs, his great wealth went eventually to all sorts of public causes: to the rebuilding of Newgate prison, the improvement of the Guild Hall, the repairing of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the founding of the College of St. Michael and of almshouses which the Mercers' Company still maintains at Highgate. Yet there are no records to prove that he was ever knighted.

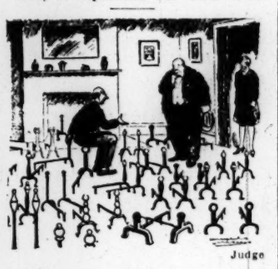
What connection, then, has this mighty magnate with the legend of a friendless little scullion, who ventured his one dear possession, a cat, on one of his master's ships? What connection with an abused lad who, running away from the city, heard the imperious clatter of Bow Bells and turned back to face his future courageously? No historian has ever heard of the lad, though his story may be traced through the folklore of Persia, Denmark and Italy. The first reference to him is believed to have been in a play, licensed in 1605. Yet popular fancy will, no doubt, continue to cling to the figure of the pitiful serving lad and his cat, instead of to the pompous London merchant.

In Lighter Vein

New Service

"Wednesday has assumed new importance as a day."

"Yes, it separates our week-ends."



Judge

Host: "I'm sorry that we haven't anything comfortable to sit on—but my wife has a craze for andirons, and there isn't room for anything else."

Increasingly So

"Why haven't you creased your trousers?" said the sergeant-major.

"I put them under my mattress, same as the others," said the recruit, "but I'm such a light sleeper."—*Sword and Gun.*

Discipline

First Youth: "So you aren't going to marry that school teacher?"

Second Ditto: "No, I couldn't show up one night and she wanted me to bring a written excuse signed by my parents."—*Answers.*

Doubtful

"That scene where the leading lady becomes repentant and weeps could stand cutting: it's too long."

"Yes—too much slow emotion."

A Word a Day

Assimilate

This verb has two distinct meanings, the one, rarely used today, "to make or be like"; the other "to absorb or incorporate." Both are still quite evidently akin to the Latin root *similis*, "like," preceded by *ad*, "to."

In the first instance, "to assimilate" has been used to mean to cause to resemble, to conform to, to the point of making one's own. Its finest example was in the harmonizing of two lives so completely that they become like each other both in thought and appearance.

In its second and principal significance today it is used both literally and figuratively to denote a converting into something which may be absorbed and becomes a very part of one's own system. Ideas and ideals as well as such items as food may become incorporated into one's life and thereafter be indissoluble from it.

"Assimilate" should not be confused with the older form, "assimulate," to counterfeit.

Emphasis is placed on the second syllable, as-sim'-i-late. Sound *a* as in *account*, each *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *late*.

"He had the ability to assimilate the lessons of history."

A Quotation for Today

THE secret of success is constancy to purpose.
—DISRAELI

Odds and Ends

Earliest Christmas Hymn

Prudentius, who lived in the fourth century, is believed to have written the first Christmas hymn, and the English version, "Of the Father's Love Begotten" is still sung in the Church of England.

Shellac

Shellac is a product of animal life and not the sap of the lac tree as commonly supposed. It is the exudation of myriads of tiny red lac bugs which feast upon the sap of the lac tree.

Europe's Largest Warehouse

The new warehouse at Stetin Harbor on the Baltic is the largest in Europe. It has a capacity of 65,000 long tons, and a storage space of approximately 450,000 square feet.

The World's Tillable Land

It is estimated that the world contains 24,000,000 square miles of land capable of producing crops.

Man vs. Flea

According to a writer in the National Geographic Magazine a flea can jump 100 times its height. Were a man able to do this he could leap over Washington Monument clearing it by 80 feet.

Record-Breaking Wind

In 1878 a record-breaking wind traveling approximately 140 miles an hour was recorded at Mt. Washington, N. H.

Horse Radish

Most of the commercial supply of horse radish raised in the United States is grown near St. Louis.

Canada

Canada covers 3,684,723 square miles, and its population is estimated at 9,658,000.

Giant Bullfrogs

The giant bullfrogs found in Africa average 10 pounds in weight.

The Children's Corner

Angela and the Honey Bee Meet Again

THE Honey Bee droned contentedly to himself as he flew from flower to flower gathering pollen, for the sun was warm and the air was filled with the scent of flowers. Suddenly he gave a loud buzz of surprise, for at the foot of a giant foxglove lay Angela just as sound asleep as a little girl could be.

"Well, well, well," he said, "if it isn't my friend Angela who rescued me when I stuck fast in that aggravating harebell not so long ago. I must just creep into her dream and have a chat with her. She was mightily interested in that hive I showed her, I remember." And the next moment he joined Angela in her dream.

"I've wanted to meet you ever so many times," cried Angela eagerly.

"Perhaps you've not been asleep out of doors lately," he remarked after a moment's thought, pushing his top hat to the back of his head.

"Must I do that to meet you?" asked Angela.

"It's the best way," he replied, and then, suddenly changing the conversation, "Are you still interested in the Bee world? Because if you are there's a most exciting thing taking place today in the hive of a friend of mine, and I've just time to take you there."

He whipped off his top hat and gazed attentively into the crown which contained a large luminous watch.

"What IS the exciting thing you're going to show me?" asked Angela.

"The hive where my friend lives is going to swarm," boomed the Honey Bee. "It's like this," he continued, realizing that Angela was looking quite puzzled. "In the spring every queen bee begins to lay eggs—thousands of them—and when they hatch out into bees the hive naturally gets overcrowded, so she decides to leave her old home with most of the bees and start a colony somewhere else, and a new queen reigns in the old hive."

"Oh!" cried Angela. "Do they feel unhappy at leaving their old home?"

"You won't ask that when you have once seen a swarm!" chuckled the Honey Bee. "Why the whole hive hums with joy and excitement, and when the signal is given the bees pour out of their little door, like children out of school, and circle round and round eagerly in the bright sunshine, for it is their one holiday."

Before Angela could ask any more questions, they came to a neat little row of hives, and the Honey Bee alighted close to the one at the end of the row, and motioned to Angela with his antennæ to put her ear to the side of the hive, and sure enough it was just as the Honey Bee had said—there was a joyful humming sound vibrating through the entire colony.

Suddenly the bees began to pour through the little door in a black stream and to circle round and round with their wings flashing in the sunlight. Gradually they began to settle in a huge cluster on a currant bush near by.

"What ARE they doing?" exclaimed Angela.

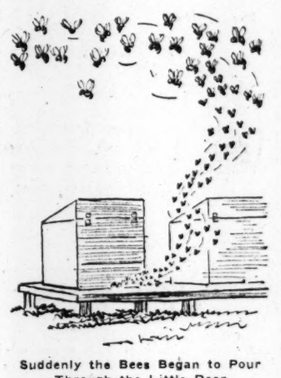
"They are settling round their queen," replied the Honey Bee, "and they will stay like that until the bee scouts come back to tell them of a good place in which to found their colony—perhaps a hole in a tree or wall."

"And what will they do for food?" asked Angela.

"All the worker bees prepare for the journey before they leave the old hive by taking in a quantity of honey, and then, almost as soon as they get to the new home they are able to make the wax to build their combs," said the Honey Bee proudly.

Angela's eyes widened. "Why, I never guessed bees were so clever," she began, and then found that the Honey Bee had suddenly vanished, and there was Meg, the sheep dog, standing over her and nuzzling at her hair.

"Oh dear!" she yawned, "and I didn't want to wake up for hours and hours!"



Suddenly the Bees Began to Pour Through the Little Door

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

A stranger stopped me this morning and wanted to know whose dog I was and where I was going in such a hurry—
So I wiggled my tail and told him I belonged to the Boss and that I was trying to find his camp—
"Do you know where it is and how long it will take me to get there?" I asked, wiggling my tail some more—But he didn't seem to understand—
So I licked my chops and said, "Well, can you tell a hungry pup where he can find a nice bone or two?"—but he didn't seem to understand that, either—
So I said good-by and left him and pretty soon I came upon some workmen eating their lunch at the side of the road and I had much better success with them!

"I Record, only the Sunny Hours"

Suit Cases

Chicago

SUIT cases filled with fresh new clothes have made the journey of 2000 girls much more possible and hopeful, as they have traveled from their broken homes to new ones provided for them by the Juvenile Court of Chicago. These girls are placed by the court in private homes where they may earn their own way, attend school and have the advantages of proper surroundings.

The transition, however, from neglected, uncared-for homes to good ones has been a little difficult for girls, especially when many of them had to approach the door of their new home possessing only the clothes they had on. Often in a few days back they would come to the court, disappointed and wretched.

Investigating these cases as early as 1913, Miss Mary Bartelme, then the assistant to the judge and now herself the judge of the Juvenile Court, decided that the girls were not being sent out properly equipped and consequently could not make the adjustment required in their new homes. Thus the idea of the suit cases began.

"I saw that we were asking these girls to make good when they were dirty and uncared for. This was not fair to the girl. We must start them out with a clean proper outfit," Judge Bartelme said as she related some of the cases which aroused her to find a solution. "When one girl arrived in her new home, and it was discovered that she had no clothes, the members of the family scurried around to find what cast-off faded garments they were willing to dispense with. The result was, that in school on the following day some would poke fun at the newcomer, saying she was wearing her 'grandmother's coat' and her 'aunt's old dress.' Ostracized and unhappy, the girl returned to the court. Many times members of the family had not the patience and kindness to help the girl get adjusted.

"Now with a suit case filled with clean, new clothes, the girl doesn't need to say, 'I have only what I have on.' She goes forth with a feeling of self-respect. These suit cases have done far more than I had expected in the beginning. With these things she can call her own, she acquires a sense of self-respect, decency and self-reliance."

At first, only a few women were interested enough to prepare the suit cases. But these told their friends, who in turn told others. Some have become so enthusiastic and happy over preparing house dresses, underclothes and all the little things which delight a girl that they have interested members of their clubs. Several social clubs, instead of giving prizes use the money for fitting out a suit case. Other clubs have met regularly, bought large quantities of material and sewed them systematically. One club alone has prepared four dozen cases in one year.

In all, about 2000 girls have been started off carrying "nicer things than they had ever owned before." Many letters of thanks have been written to the donors, showing the deep appreciation of the girl for the kindness.

"We insist that the clothes shall be pretty, neat, practical and new," Judge Bartelme said. A list of the necessary articles is given out at the court with some additional optional articles. The color, style and material is left to the discretion of the donor.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What does an eminent natural scientist have to say about the "real man"?—*Editorial* 20
2. How many skyscrapers has New York City?—*Random Ramblings* 20
3. What was the record time in which a woman won the final lap in a Berlin cooking competition for preparing a dinner of soup, roast veal, potatoes and other vegetables, and apricot compote?—*World's Great Capitals*.... 20
4. How much top soil is swept down the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico annually?—*Odds and Ends*.... 20
5. What is the cheapest heater for a small house?—*Home Building* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

New York Times: In some form or other the family is bound to survive. There will always be need of a compact social group in which the younger members can have free access to the neckties and silk stockings belonging to the older members.

Passing Show: Last year men in America spent over 4,200,000,000 on making themselves beautiful. An unkind correspondent says that a walk along the Strand has convinced him that the sum wasn't large enough.

London Opinion: A man was recently fined for playing a saxophone to the annoyance of his neighbors. In crowded districts there is, of course, no other way in which a saxophone can be played.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Peace on the Amur

PERHAPS the quarrel between Russia and China might not have proceeded to the point of actual war, but nevertheless the action of Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, in calling the attention of these two governments to their obligations under the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, was the right thing done at the right moment. Already it has proved to be effectual, the acting head of the Russian Government having declared the purpose of his Government to refrain from any declaration of war. Not only has the action of the Administration at Washington cleared the atmosphere in the Far East, and given time for the peaceful determination of the questions at issue between China and Russia, but it has notably increased the prestige of the United States Government and of the peace pact itself.

Furthermore, it is most interesting to note the promptitude with which France, through Aristide Briand, with whom the pact against war originated, came into hearty co-operation with Secretary Stimson. The Chinese and Russian Ambassadors to Paris were in conference with M. Briand at the very time that the Chinese envoy in Washington was receiving the representations of Secretary Stimson, and in addition to this concerted effort by parties to the Pact of Paris, Italy took occasion to make representations to the quarreling countries based upon its interests in Asia and a desire to see the four-party pact observed. In brief, therefore, this threatening situation on the banks of the Amur instantly called into activity international friends of peace all over the world. The League of Nations alone is not represented in these protests, but the conditions under which that body can act necessarily compel delay.

In all probability these protests will put an end to any possibility of actual war in Manchuria. There may be skirmishes and sputtering hostilities. There certainly will be reports innumerable from that distant and inaccessible region of actual conflict. These should be taken with the greatest caution. It is not improbable, indeed, that both of the countries involved find in the protests of the stronger nations a highly appreciated excuse for not plunging into a war for which neither possesses the necessary funds. Now each government can make what it considers the necessary gestures of warlike patriotism for the gratification of its citizens while knowing that no actual conflict will ever come.

It is, of course, not enough to have checked hostilities. Some method for the determination of the question at issue, namely the control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, must be determined. It would seem to be an issue readily determinable by the Permanent Court of International Justice. Failing that, it well might be the subject of an impartial commission for conciliation and arbitration, to be created by the two nations which have led in bringing peace to the situation. A joint commission composed of representatives of the United States, France and Japan would seem to be logical since the nation other than the two antagonists most immediately and deeply concerned in the situation is Japan. Japanese relations with China have not of late been such as to afford much hope that her interposition or aid in this controversy would receive a whole-hearted welcome from that Government. Nevertheless, of all organized governments, the Japanese are best fitted, because of their nearness to the scene of trouble, their great material interests involved, and their possession of a sufficient naval and military force to command respect, to handle this situation for the good of the world. Despite a certain prejudice against Japan and a world-wide suspicion that its motives in dealing with matters on the Asiatic mainland are not devoid of self-interest—and indeed the motives of no government in its relation to foreign politics are often other than selfish—Japan ought to be accredited by other nations with a special interest in the development of Asia and an implied right to a free hand in dealing with Asiatic affairs. This is not quite the case today. If it were, there would be less danger that this Sino-Russian quarrel might spread further than its present theater.

Venice a Boom Town?

VENICE, with a traffic problem? It doesn't seem right! Venice has no automobiles. Venice has no dusty roads. Venice has not even one horse-driven taxi to jangle its quiet atmosphere or to congest its narrow paths. What, we should like to know, is this lovely and leisurely city of a hundred enchanted islands doing with such an incongruous thing as a traffic problem?

There is, alas, no denying the facts. News dispatches have lately been describing the possibility of subways, elevated railroads and perhaps a few fast motorboats, just as if Venice were like every other city. The fact is that Venice cannot live entirely for its many visitors. Venetians have their work even as do Londoners and Chicagoans, for Venice is a prosperous metropolis of more than 500,000 busy citizens. And Venetians must get to their work, perhaps not with the rush and jam of London's Piccadilly or Chicago's Loop, but with a little more dispatch than the city's present network of winding canals and infrequent bridges permits.

Venice may not need a regional planning commission to macadamize its canals; it may not need a Grover Whalen to direct its evening sight-seeing traffic through the Piazza San Marco. But Venice does need, in accordance with plans which it has now developed and which Premier Mussolini has approved, a new vehicular bridge to parallel the present railroad span connecting Venice with the mainland, a new and wider canal through the center of the city, eliminating one of the loops of the Grand Canal, which bends its lazy way from the top of the letter "S" to the bottom, and one subterranean tramway, running through the city from the Venetian end of the present railway bridge to St. Helena.

Venice, as "O. S." so feelingly expressed it in his essay, "From a Venetian Balcony," on the Home Forum Page of the Monitor a few days ago, is "one of the most precious relics of the past that the world possesses." We are assured that these "improvements"—and Venetians have long debated them—will be prosecuted with the greatest care for the preservation of every line and color which distinguish this "Bride of the Sea." So may it be, for Venice is more than a city; it is a fragile and fascinating keepsake, cherished by all peoples.

Many Protests—No Offense

AT LEAST thirty-eight foreign nations have lodged formal protests against proposed increases in the United States tariff, and these protests are receiving consideration by American legislators. Where, asks the cynic, is any sign of progress in such a state of affairs? Hardly have the world's economists, assembled at Geneva, and more lately the International Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam, given voice to their recommendation that tariff walls should be torn down, not built up, when construction is commenced on a higher barrier to trade.

Yet in the existing situation there is evidence of progress. The mere fact that formal protests have been registered, and that they are being considered, is a step forward, a departure from the dogma that a nation's tariff is always its own business, and nobody's else. In the old days of unbridled nationalism, to protest against another country's high tariff was, diplomatically speaking, not done. The protester would have been considered rude or impudent, and the government approached would have been piqued or resentful. Even ten years ago, such procedure would have been frowned upon. When tariff duties imposed by one country appeared inimical to the trade of another country, the government affected might have recourse to retaliation, but it was usually "too proud to protest."

Today, protest is made without fear of offense being taken. This is possible because the fact is very generally recognized that the world is economically one. Nations feel that a sentiment of international fair play actually exists, to which the attention of every participant in the world's game of commerce may permissibly be called. Governments have learned that no sovereignty is so absolute that it can afford to ignore the common good of all mankind.

The recognition of the presence of a problem is the first step toward its solution. So long as each nation denied that its tariff policy could be the concern of any other nation, and refused to admit the existence of an international tariff problem, nothing could be done to solve that problem. The general recognition that customs duties are international in their effects, and that they give rise to cases in which more than one country has a right to be heard, is a necessary preliminary to solution. Is there not greater hope for amicable agreement when protest can be lodged and considered than when the only resort is to a recriminatory race for higher tariffs?

Whatever may be the result of proposals to increase the United States tariff, they have already served one useful purpose, however unexpected—they have raised the tariff issue from the plane of domestic legislation to that of international statesmanship—where it has always belonged.

Crusaders Against Men's Fashions

ENTHUSIASM for great and necessary reforms has induced many a public-spirited man of established reputation to plunge headlong into the controversial waters of an embittered campaign, and Dr. W. Ralph Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, is no exception to the rule. He has just headed an appeal issued by the Men's Dress Reform Party, a new organization formed in London by a number of well-known people with the purpose of freeing man from the discomfort of his conventional attire—a campaign comparable to the "men's blouse" movement in the United States.

The brunt of the attack of the dress reformers appears at present to be directed against collars and trousers (open necks and shorts is the slogan of these intrepid fighters), but having abolished these, a ruthless drive against buttons, waistcoats and the rigidities of formal dress in general is envisaged.

The appearance of the Dress Reform Party in England on the morrow of a general election did not fail to produce a stir in the press, and certain distinguished, though by no means conservative, men hastened to register a murmur of protest accompanied by an unmistakable accent of derision, which is, perhaps, to be expected in a case where pioneering is so obviously in play. Irreverent allusions to Dean Inge's gaiters and "dog" collar were thus rather uncharitably put side by side with Mrs. Inge's emphatic declaration that the seventeenth century dress of modern bishops and deans is a very beautiful survival from an age renowned for the excellence of its sartorial designs.

Men famed for being well dressed in the world of the theater, arts, and business openly sided with convention. Indeed, not only did they refuse to take the new movement seriously, but, in one case, the stalwart defender of propriety went so far as to declare that violence alone would force him into shorts, and from another the confession was elicited of affectionate attachment to collar studs, while a well-known business man sounded the alarm against the danger of appearing freakish.

The dress reformers, however, remain, to judge by the latest reports from London, impenitent. And well they may. For there is undoubtedly a solid substratum of sense in the movement to lighten the burden and brighten the color of men's clothes. The change wrought in feminine dress during the last decade or two, which, as the recent controversy whether stockings should be worn on the tennis courts shows, is still far from being consummated, must surely sooner or later have its effect on masculine apparel.

The difficulty at present seems to be that the dress reformers are so few in number that they dare not live up to their ideals until they have secured sufficient disciples to defy convention in its most unassailable citadels.

A Great Humanitarian

THOUSANDS of primitive folk belonging to what in the great hot plains of northern India are known as "criminal tribes" are happily engaged in useful village industries today as a result of the devoted work of Commissioner Frederick Booth-Tucker. The commissioner, who was the son of an Indian judge, abandoned brilliant political prospects to become a pioneer in Salvation Army work in India, where he served many years.

Beginning with a little band of four missionaries, he built up in the Orient an organization with 5000 corps, societies and outposts, including 3000 officers and cadets. He inaugurated silk, cotton and other hand-weaving and spinning establishments, founded agricultural settlements, and ran a system of reformatory work. This latter activity proved so successful in reclaiming habitual offenders that the Indian Government gave him almost unlimited access to prisoners serving terms, whom he influenced for good in jails and taught to lead creditable lives when their freedom was restored.

So remarkable were the results achieved by the commissioner that Sir John Hewitt, one of India's distinguished provincial governors, publicly stated that by the process of absorbing "criminal tribes" into the general population Commissioner Booth-Tucker and his helpers combined to achieve "one of the greatest moral reformations the world has ever seen."

Milestones in Women's Scholarship

FOUNDED in 1879, Somerville College, Oxford, Eng., is celebrating its jubilee in a year that has been fittingly marked by many important women's academic successes both at Oxford and at the sister University of Cambridge. At Cambridge the Allen Scholarship and the Chancellor's Medal for English Verse have both gone to women; whilst at Oxford the Newdigate verse prize has been won by a woman for the third successive year, though until 1927 there had been only prizemen. This year has also seen the return to Parliament of Miss Eleanor Rathbone, who is the first former student of Somerville to gain a seat in the House. From every point of view, therefore, the jubilee has fallen with admirable appropriateness.

In the higher education of women that has served to bring about their emancipation during the last century, Somerville has played an important part. It was realized as long ago as the reign of Charles I that, if women were to be economically able to hold their own in the world with men, they must receive the same or similar educational opportunities. For 200 years a wide-visioned but comparatively obscure succession of women—Hannah Woolley, Lady Masham, Mary Astell, and Elizabeth Elstob—labored devotedly in order to achieve this end. But the barriers of male prejudice and feminine indifference were hard to break down, and only a generation or so before the foundation of Somerville College, Mary Somerville herself, though Laplace paid her the compliment of saying that she was the only woman who understood his works, found the path of learning so artificially blocked up for her sex that she was compelled to master algebra and Euclid by stealth.

A better day dawned when in 1848 John Frederick Denison Maurice helped to found Queen's College; but the educational victory of women was not fully assured until the foundation, in the seventies, of Girton and Newnham at Cambridge, and of Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville at Oxford, foreshadowed the speedy equalization of education advantages for both the sexes. The early days of Somerville were full of doubt and difficulty, but were triumphantly survived, largely through the courage and self-sacrifice of the teaching staff. After some years the university admitted women to its examinations, and gradually lecturers ceased to confine their addresses to men; and in 1920 the position of women in Oxford was fully recognized by the conferment of degrees. Somerville has every reason for satisfaction in looking back over the fifty years of her existence.

Editorial Notes

There are an American, a Frenchman, a New Zealander and a South African, as well as a representative or two of the British Isles, on the Oxford-Cambridge lawn tennis team which is playing some of the leading United States colleges. Where could one find better proof that the two great English universities draw their students from all parts of the world?

Lord Grey, speaking at the League of Nations Union meeting in London, said that side by side with the League was growing "another tree"—the peace policy of the United States. May not the leaves of this tree also be for the healing of the nations?

The Columbia University professor who kept complete notes on what his pupils said, and conducted his course so that the study of literary classics became an adventure in appreciation, seems to deserve a good grade for his teaching.

American "zeal and energy" apparently made a profound impression on a group of visiting foreign newspaper men. Probably they tried to board a New York subway train during the rush hour.

The ten Protestant churches that provided as many playgrounds for children in New York City are giving practical emphasis to the relation between good morals and rightly directed recreation.

The Wall That Archibald Built

THE constructive element in the average individual's thought begins probably with the building blocks of childhood. With what interest and imagination have most of us in childhood's playtime built fantastic structures out of these blocks, structures to be demolished with a sweep of the hand and replaced with others still more fantastic. Memory records most beautiful buildings erected by me upon the nursery floor, and those watching their erection prophesied a distinguished architectural career for the youthful builder, but alas! it was not to be.

Some, indeed, of these child builders of playing blocks do afterward carry their fantastic imaginings into the realm of modern architecture (we see samples sometimes), but the majority find their life work in other directions. It is probable, however, that the constructive element, the desire to build, persists and permeates all our activities, even though the results achieved are no more tangible sometimes than mere "castles in the air."

* * *

The foregoing paragraphs are preliminary only. What I wish to say is, that Archibald built a wall. I found him working at it one Saturday recently on my arrival from London at his country place in Sussex.

"You'll find him in the vegetable garden," said Helen (Mrs. Archibald). "He's been there for about ten days." Then she giggled mysteriously and vanished. Ten days in a vegetable garden! Wonderingly I made my way to the abode of growing vegetables, and found my brother-in-law perched upon a frail scaffolding against a wall stretching across the foot of the garden. It was an unfinished wall, and it certainly had not been there at my last visit. A pile of loose bricks beside the scaffolding, a mass of mortar upon some boards, and the besmeared condition of Archibald's overalls, were clear indications that the wall was of recent formation, and that Archibald was the workman responsible for its building.

"What ho! guvnor," I called, "any chance of a honest, unemployed man gettin' a job 'ere?" There was no reply for a moment, caused by the fact that Archibald at the sound of my voice, started and dropped a brick upon a pile of mortar at his feet. A gob of mortar splashed up against his mouth and made speaking difficult. He spoke presently and gave me some good, energetic advice about startling people when they are building a wall.

"Just for that, you're sentenced to remove your coat and chip the mortar off those bricks," said Archibald.

I noticed then that the loose bricks by the scaffolding were old, used bricks, with pieces of mortar adhering.

"What's the idea?" I asked. "What are you building?"

"I'm building a wall," replied Archibald.

"Quite so," I said, "but if you intend to roof over the vegetable garden, hadn't you better give it a second thought? I always thought vegetables needed air and—'

"I do not intend to roof over the vegetable garden," interrupted Archibald. "I am building a wall, one wall, if you follow me."

"But what's the sense in building only one wall," I argued. "If it's designed to protect the infant vegetables from being scratched up by the chickens, I must call your attention to the fact that you are leaving your flanks unprotected. The seekers of the early worm may be fooled for a time, but sooner or later they'll sneak round the ends. On the other hand, if it's caterpillars, entomologists will tell you that caterpillars crawl perpendicularly as well as horizontally, and a wall is no obstacle to them, absolutely none. It may be, however, that the wall is to be purely decorative. In that case, I would suggest that you leave it in its present unfinished condition and train ivy over it. You will remember that the poet says: 'The vine still clings to the mouldering wall, and the day—"

* * *

"Wait a moment, wait a moment!" cried Archibald, grinning as he descended from his platform with a brick poised threateningly in his hand. "Will you listen quietly to an explanation, or must I enforce silence?"

"Silence is ever golden," I murmured.

"And safer," said Archibald, dropping his brick. "Now listen. You remember that empty, old cottage at the end of the meadow?" I nodded. "Well, I've been meaning to obliterate it for years. It has been rather a blot upon the otherwise peaceful landscape. So I got Bloggs, the odd-job man in Pudboro, to come over and tear the cottage down. The bricks are about a century old, but perfectly good, and I had him cart them up here."

"To build a wall with?" I asked.

"Exactly," continued Archibald, "there's nothing like old bricks to build a wall with in an Old World garden. In a short time they settle down in their new home and blend with their surroundings. They are already weathered with the wind and sun and rain, see?"

"Oh, absolutely, there's nothing like old bricks, nothing," I replied, "but—er—why only one wall?"

Archibald sighed, reached for a brick, thought better of it, took me by the arm and led me to the other side of the wall.

"You are now facing south," he said.

"Really? In that case, the other side of the wall would be north, wouldn't it?" I asked.

"How do I know!" exclaimed Archibald. "Consult a barometer if there is any doubt in your mind about it, and don't (he shrieked) lean against the end of that wall! It's green yet!"

"Sorry," I said, replacing a few bricks I had dislodged.

"As I said before," said Archibald, drawing me farther away, "this is the south side of the wall, and that is the reason."

"Reason for what?" I asked.

"For the wall," replied Archibald.

"Oh," I said, dubiously, "of course, but—er—why?"

"Can't you understand that this is to be a fruit-tree wall? Along its base I shall plant peach trees, and train their branches against the wall. The genial rays from the southern sun striking against the ancient bricks will be absorbed and the heat radiated to the trees. In time the luscious fruit will appear, and—er—if you behave yourself, you shall come and—er—have a look at it occasionally."

"Archibald," I said, "your promise spurs me into enthusiastic activity. I now understand the purpose of the wall. Give me a pair of overalls, and the mortar will simply fly from those loose bricks!"

The overalls were forthcoming, and seated on a mound by the pile of bricks, I began to chip the mortar. It was not an easy task. The day was warm, and the "genial southern sun" excelled itself in friendliness. The century-old mortar clung in flint-like hardness to the aged bricks, turning the edge of the hatchet with which I chipped it. Its rate of flight from the bricks did not come up to my first enthusiastic expectation. After an hour or two of chipping, I began to look with envious eyes at Archibald laying the bricks. His was clearly the more congenial job. It was constructive, results were being achieved. My work seemed to be just ordinary hard labor, necessary, of course, but not inspiring, and decidedly perspiring in effect.

* * *

"Why didn't you let Bloggs build the wall?" I asked finally, pausing in my labors and seeking a spot of shade near at hand.

"He wanted to," replied Archibald, as he sat down on the scaffolding. "He drew a lot of lines on a piece of paper, did some figuring, and handed me what he called an estimate. I won't tell you what it was, because I don't want to make you shudder, but Bloggs was taking no chances about a profit. When I saw his figures, I said I'd have a shot at the wall myself. Bloggs wasn't offended. He simply said: 'Very well, sir, you know my telephone number.'" Archibald laughed. "He thought I couldn't build a wall!"

"What piffle!" I said, "of course you can build a wall. Given bricks, mortar and a plumb-line, anybody can build a wall."

"Er—well, not everybody," said Archibald, a trifle stiffly, as he arose and resumed his work. "And I say, old chap, I wish you would get back on your job. I shall need some more bricks in an hour or two."

"Wouldn't you like to rest awhile and—er—chip some bricks, while I—er—laid them?" I asked, hopefully.

"Thanks, old chap, I'm not tired, and besides," added Archibald with dignity, "anybody can lean against a freshly built wall and demolish it, but it takes care and experience to build one."

So, consequently, that was that. The long afternoon wore to its close, and just before night's sable curtain rustled to its fall, the last brick in the wall was laid. Two amateur workmen shook hands, and dusty, disheveled, but triumphant, plodded their weary way houseward to baths and dinner.

And that night it rained. All night long the skies poured down a deluge upon the Sussex lands which had parched for several weeks in an unaccustomed drought. The next day (Sunday) brought no change. Great masses of leaden clouds, heavy with their aqueous burden, hurried up from the Sussex downs and discharged the greater part of their contents seemingly upon Archibald's premises.

When I retired that night, the monotonous downpour still continued, but as I opened my eyes the next morning, a shaft of sunlight streaming in at the window smote me mischievously full in the face. Leaping from my bed, I threw open the lattice window and gazed forth. What a transformation scene! The time of weeping had passed, and every blade of grass, every leaf, bud and blossom was laughing! It was a morning to be abroad, and Rusty, the Airedale, gamboling on the lawn below, seeing me at the window, sent up a vociferous canine invitation to join him. I was not long in doing so, and with Rusty in close attendance, my steps wended slowly in the direction of the vegetable garden.

* * *

Rejoicing in the beautiful scene about me, I rounded a mass of shrubbery separating the flowers from the vegetables. Then I gasped and halted. Archibald's wall stood before me. No, "stood" is not the word. To stand infers perpendicularity, and this wall was no longer perpendicular. I had seen the Leaning Tower of Pisa, but that famous structure only leaned. Archibald's wall not only leaned, but bulged, and sagged, and twisted! It was as perfect an example of what a wall should not be as could be imagined. What had happened? Just then a figure appeared from behind the wall. It was Archibald. With hands clasped behind his back, he was gazing critically through his monocle at the ruined remains of ten days' work in the vegetable garden. As I approached, he leveled his monocled gaze at me.

"You haven't—er—by any chance been leaning against this wall, have you, old chap?" he asked solemnly.

"Me? Leaning? No!" I exclaimed.

"Then I suppose Bloggs was right. He said he would have to dig a trench and put in a concrete foundation, but I said terra firma was good enough for me. Now, I'll have to telephone Bloggs."

"Perhaps it wasn't your fault," I said, "it may have been an earthquake."

"No, it looks more like a waterquake," replied Archibald sadly. Then he added hopefully, "unless you've been leaning against it? No? Well, let's go in to breakfast."

B. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Graduates From Different Institutions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On Capitol Hill in Washington, some six squares northeast of the Capitol grounds, for many years stood a brewery which, with its adjoining "summer garden," covered an entire square. The brewery's chimney, about 200 feet high, carried the words "Sparkling Ale," each letter (twenty-four inches high) outlined in electric bulbs, and this legend could be read at night perhaps as far away as the White House. The so-called "garden" was operated the year round, with a brick building for cold weather and a canopied lawn for summer, with tables and chairs for beer drinking. Here were found no roisterers, none of the usual saloon crowd. An orchestra furnished pleasing music (no jazz yet heard of), and men drove up with their wives and families to sit down and drink a few glasses of beer or ale. All very quiet and respectable—and all the more dangerous, as young people and children of good families who might never have entered an ordinary bar were here started at drinking supposedly "harmless" beverages. Who knows how many of them were able to remain "moderate drinkers"?

With the coming of wartime prohibition the brewery was closed, and the plant, though in part used by manufacturers of carbonated beverages, was for the most part idle until a few years ago, when the school board bought the square and erected a modern junior high school, now a credit to the community.

Quite a different prospect for the future of the graduates from the present institution than there was likely to be for the graduates from the "garden"!

Washington, D. C. CYRUS E. COOK.

The Art of Dry Enforcement

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This letter is to express gratitude for the news item contained in the Monitor of June 18, where Dr. Doran reports that prohibition enforcement pays $2 for every $1 spent. We laboring men are weary of the falsehoods being broadcast that prohibition enforcement is costing the taxpayer millions of dollars every year. We want to see the law enforced, and wish such propaganda could be prohibited.

In old Austria, where intoxicants were sold under government supervision, my dad used to spend every heller earned on our farm for whisky, and when he came home drunk (often five out of every ten days), mother and children had to look out for a maniac, who abused and beat us often. There was no money for shoes and clothing, only mother managed to scrape up enough for those; and we had such a beautiful farm, with a large orchard of many varieties of cherries, apples and pears, plums and walnut trees, which dad inherited.

We are grateful for the prohibition law, because it brings us prosperity and sanity. Milk or water always did slake my thirst. While with Pershing in Mexico in 1916, we cavalrymen had to do with one canteen of precious water in the dry climate, even when marching in the dust under the scorching sun; how eager and grateful we were when finally water was available! America is no dry land; it will be the "promised land, flowing with milk and honey," when the laws are obeyed, including the prohibition law.

Wausau, Wis. FREDERICK BAUER.

A Railway Mystery Solved

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to the communication published in the Monitor of July 3 as written by a Monitor reader in Los Angeles, wherein he refers to the Pullman car "Henry D. McDaniel," it may be interesting to your readers to know that there is such a Pullman car, and that it is in regular operation on our Crescent Limited daily between New York and New Orleans. The following statement taken from our booklet descriptive of this train may be of interest:

McDaniel, Henry Dickerson (1837-1926), of Georgia, was born at Monroe, Walton County, Georgia, was educated at Mercer University, studied law and practiced at Monroe. He joined the Confederate Army as Lieutenant, rose to the rank of Major in 1862, commanded a brigade at Gettysburg, and was a prisoner at Johnson's Island, Ohio. In 1872 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and was Governor of that State from 1883 until 1886.

All the equipment in the Crescent Limited was especially built for this service by the Pullman Company, and all the names of the thirty-five cars used thereon were specially selected to give honor to thirty-five worthies of the seven southern states through which the train operates.

Washington, D. C. W. H. TAYLOE,
Passenger Traffic Manager, Southern Railway System.